WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. IV NO. 233 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
2nd Oct.	Nagova	7000		
11th "	Karmala	9000		
18th "	Khiva	9000		
22nd "	Arabia	8000		
29th "	Nellore	7000		
5th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th "	Kashmir	9000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8000		
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	8000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Naz ra	7000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11600

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
Sept.	Nore	7000	Medina	12500
2nd Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa *	11000
17th Nov	Novara	7000	Moolt an	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*29th Sept.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
*2nd Oct.	Lloga	Karachi direct.
16th Oct.	Karoa	E. S. Africa via Mormugao.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 10th October.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.

S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 13th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Agents,

121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham.	A & C	7498		26thSept

* Not calling at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Lahore	A&C	6948	Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7884	10th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles about 9th Oct.

Ports	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,083	480	720
Liverpool..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles & Liverpool		943		713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
S. S. Standard	1461	Arrived.	1st Oct.
S.S. Asia Maru	2416	Arrived.	2nd Oct.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	30th Sept.	10th Oct.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 29,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,

Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 297.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5948	12th Sept.	20th Sept.
Banyei Maru	..	2844	4th Oct	14th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata	11?6	9th Oct	16th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozeki	4175	16th Oct.	20th Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushitani	5?80	17th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	K. Kishimoto	4098	19th Oct.	31st Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI.

Manager.

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5886	Y. Knchiki	29th Sept.	30th Sept.
Malay Maru ..	4515	Y. Nemoto	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius: ...

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.

Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.'' Telephone No. 42,

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary & Treasurer.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 562,500
Reserve Fund	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 92, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece goods etc.

The property of a European Gentleman consisting of large blackwood dinner wagon with mirror, dressing chest of drawers, teakwood cloth and gownpress, glass door book case, corner cabinets, cupboard, blackwood carved round table, writing tables, teakwood pillars, pictures, swing doors, book stands, table and hanging lamps, towel horses Harmonium, wooden and iron single bedsteads, copying press, carpet etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

1 second hand rubbed tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, at Parel Tank Road, either in one Lot or in Separate Plots.

Suit No. 396 of 1913

Under instructions from R. D. Setbna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate plots:

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 288-2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadja, on or towards the East by the Hindu cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection, at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No.	1	1026-66 Sq. Yds.
,, ,,	2	942.66 ,, ,,
,, ,,	3	923.92 ,, ,,
,, ,,	4	804.02 ,, ,,
,, ,,	5	751.69 ,, ,,
,, ,,	6	725.76 ,, ,,
,, ,,	7	572.73 ,, ,,
,, ,,	8	660.89 ,, ,,
,, ,,	9	660.89 ,, ,,
,, ,,	10	709.66 ,, ,,
,, ,,	11	868.85 ,, ,,
,, ,,	12	1274.34 ,, ,,
,, ,,	13	1002.78 ,, ,,
,, ,,	14	670.73 ,, ,,
,, ,,	15	660.89 ,, ,,
,, ,,	16	660.89 ,, ,,
,, ,,	17	589.13 ,, ,,
,, ,,	18	701.49 ,, ,,
,, ,,	19	767.11 ,, ,,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed rich full size billiard table by Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brusse's carpets, etc., etc., the property of E. F. Allum, Esq., General Manager, Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chirs, side boards, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs rich cabinets, fancy ornaments writing tables, glass door book cases, office chairs, teapoys, wall clocks, rich water colours, and oliographs, single and double bedstteads, cloths and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands, easy chairs, cane chairs and teapoys, ice box, aluminium utensils, garden pots and tubs etc., etc. The property of K. Hewlett Esq., Principal Veterinary college.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 29th Sept, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, ETC., OF W. H. WOTERS, ESQ., ENGINEER, R. I. M. AND ONE SHOWY YOUNG WALER MARE GOING IN POLO AND SADDLE OF ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware etc., and one showy young Waler mare going in Polo and saddle.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1916, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sand Hurst House, next to Taj Mahal Hotel, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumb waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, black wood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, side boards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and black wood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double brass and iron single and double cots, electric hall lamps, real Ditmar table lamps, complete volumes of Encyclopaedia Britaunica, rich oil paint pictures, flower vases, China jars, solid brass bird cage with handsome and rich engraving sweet-toned semigrand piano (very little used) wash-hand table, palm stands, black wood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, ice box with refrigerator, table ornaments, rich plateware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

The property of W. H. Woters, Esq., Engineer, R.I.M., and of another gentleman.

The property of a Parsi Barrister:—

1 nice showy young Waler mare going in saddle and Polo.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1916.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BLACKWOOD CENTRE TABLES OF SORTS, RARE CHINESE CABINETS WITH INLAID MOTHER-OF-PEARL RELIEF PANELS, SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY SOUNDY AND CO., RICH COLLECTION OF OLD CHINAWARE, VERY BIG OLD CHINA JAR, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the first floor of the "Clerk House" opposite the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, the very valuable substantial and specially ordered teak and blackwood highly polished furniture, such as sliding dining table for 8 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, mirrored English sideboards, dinner waggons, meatsafes, ice box, drawing room and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs lined superior velvet, rich writing tables, office tables, artistic cabinets, office chairs, revolving book cases, mirrored hatstands, low easy chairs, rich carpets, rich Satsuma vases, selected oil paintings, octagonal marble topped tables, wall plates, table ornaments, card tables, marble clocks, wall brackets, Saharanpore teapoys, rare Chinese cabinets with inlaid Mother-of-pearl relief panels, rich teapoys, music canterburies, solid iron framed grand Cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich collection of old Chinaware, very big old China jar, big porcelain hand painted vases, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, towel horses, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, etc., etc., the property of the Well-known diamond merchant Mr. Menascho including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

4529 Terms Moderate.

WANTED

WANTED—A SMART DRESSING BOY. Mahomedan preferred. Apply stating salary wanted to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5376

WANTED SITUATION by experienced ACCOUNTANT good correspondent quick at figures. Apply to Box No. 206 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5357

WANTED—DAKHNI DISTRICT PLEADER, knowing Gujarati, writing for MAGISTRATE'S POST, six months' probation in Native State, Kathiawar. See Mr. ANDERJI KANJI SHETH, Girgaum Back Road, Lalji Diyal Building, on Sunday, from 8 to 12 a.m. 5412

WANTED— For the BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO., LTD., Chinde: ONE INDIAN TURNER AND FITTER, salary £6-1-0 per month consolidated.

TERMS—3 years' agreement, free return passage, free medical attendance, free quarters and travelling expenses while on duty. Apply to Box No. 224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5417

WANTED—FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS Commencing Salary Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per mensem according to ability. Apply in own handwriting sending copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1916 5396

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Keystone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. List of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED—A few energetic men intend starting business and interested in Advts. to learn our method of its organization. A careful study at home in spare time of our instructions for half an hour every day will make you start a business of your own with best results in 180 hours. If you do not, we appoint you our Manager or Agent in your territory. This guarantee and concession at half the fee (i.e., rupees 50 or by monthly instalment of rupees 5 payable in advance in either case) will be allowed to two candidates only in every important town. Application with remittance received later will be charged rupees 100. MANAGER LEELAW, Advt., Bombay, 4. 5418

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE of Surgical and Veterinary Instruments: Remainder of stock to be disposed of at Cost. Apply TREACHER and Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), British Hotel Lane. 5361

FOR SALE—A valuable immoveable property at DADAR—very near the Station. Good frontage with a very nice sumptuous BUNGALOW and COMPOUND—open from all sides and in perfect order and with gas fittings. Offers considered. Full particulars can be had on application. Apply to Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

FOR SALE—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—At No. 2, Medows Street, 2 small rooms with bathroom, separate entrance, rent Rs. 30. 5408

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—BY THE WEEK, FORNIGHT, MONTH OR SEASON. FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES & BLOCKS in cool, shady and healthy (quiet or central), locality. Mosaic or Tiled flooring. For rents apply sharp to avoid disappointment to M. BURKE, No. M. I. M. E., Neral. 5406

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Royal Opera House, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon sharp, for a quantity of Cast Iron and Wrought Iron, such as Pillars, Brackets, Angles, etc., in one lot, of the Landing Shed which stood at Apollo Bunder before the last visit of Their Majesties. Also for Wooden Trusses, Planks, etc., in another lot, belonging to the same shed. The Iron is lying in the compound of the Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, and the Wooden Materials at Lakri Bunder, where they could be seen.

Rates should be per ton for Iron and for whole lot of Wooden materials.

A deposit of Rs. 500 for the Iron, and Rs. 200 for the Wooden materials, should be given with the tenders for which receipts will be given by the Royal Opera House, and the sums will be returned to the successful tenderers.

All rights re. acceptance of offer are reserved. 5421

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. BANDAI MARU.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "BANDAI MARU," from Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby informed that the steamer is expected to arrive here on the 2nd October and will discharge her cargo in the Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery orders and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

Messrs. Erickson and Richards will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

No survey will be held after seven days from the day of landing.

Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse, is not entitled to survey.

Claims if any should be submitted to the undersigned within one month from the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

5422 Charterer.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,

Bombay, 28th September, 1916.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, an ADDITIONAL RACE SPECIAL Train for Second Class passengers will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 10.15.

The timings of the Race Special Trains on that day will be as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	11	5
Poona	arr.	14	40

Up.

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	19	30
V. Terminus	arr.	23	16

SECOND CLASS.

First Train.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	10	15
Poona	arr.	13	50

Up.

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	19	55
V. Terminus	arr.	23	41

Second Train.

Down.

		H.	M.
V. Terminus	dep.	10	40
Poona	arr.	14	15

Up.

		H.	M.
Poona	dep.	20	20
V. Terminus	arr.	0	6

Second Class passengers are advised to avail themselves of the first special leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-15 to avoid crowding in the later train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th September, 1916. 262

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. Standard Time on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 75, Medows Street, within the Port of Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts upto 30th June 1916.
2. To Transfer certain sums out of net profits.
3. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
4. To Sanction a Bonus to the Company's employees.
5. To sanction a gratuity to a company's sepoy.
6. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
7. To appoint Agents.
8. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

To execute any other work that may be brought by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday the 16th day of September 1916 to Friday the 29th day of September 1916 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ABJEE OOMERSEE.

5217 Chairman.

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip No. 402 for 25 ORDINARY SHARES Nos. 7221/7245 in the Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd., registered in the name of Mr. BAKUBHAI MANSUKHBHAI has been lost and that application for the issue of duplicate Scrip in respect thereof has been made to the Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird & Co., Calcutta, to whom any objection should be made within one month of the date hereof.

The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares. 5342

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5399

PUBLIC NOTICES

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company in Bombay will be transferred on and from 1st October, 1916, to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Nicol Road, to whom all communications should be addressed from that date.

A. H. FROOM,

Superintendent,

5415 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have been appointed AGENTS in Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company as from 1st October, 1916.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

5414

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, EXCAVATORS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, PUMPING PLANT, &c., &c.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, 24th October, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. B. WEBB,

General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,

Parel, 27th September, 1916. 5409

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership which subsisted between the undersigned KAIKHUSHROO FRAMJEE CAMA, FRAMROZ DINSHAW DOSSABHOY and DARABSHAW NUSSERWANJEE BATLIWALLA, who carried on business as provision merchants under the name and style of M. K. Framroz & Co., at Dalal House, No. 47, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, has by mutual consent of the partners, been dissolved as from the 1st day of July, 1916, the said Framroz Dinshaw Dossabhoy and Darabshaw Nusserwanjee Batliwalla having retired from the said partnership, and the said Kaikhushroo Framjee Cama having taken over the said business; and as from the said date the said Kaikhushroo Framjee Cama has been carrying on the said business as the sole proprietor thereof at the same place as aforesaid under the same name and style of M. K. Framroz & Co. All claims against and all moneys or goods payable or deliverable to the said dissolved partnership should be preferred, paid and delivered to the said Kaikhushroo Framjee Cama at the aforesaid place of business, who will pay such claims and give a discharge for such payments and delivery.

Dated at Bombay 29th day of September, 1916.

K. F. CAMA.
F. D. DOSSABHOY.
D. N. BATLIWALLA. 5429

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI KASAM LAL MAHOMED HADDIWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate on the South side of Nesbit Lane at Mazagaon containing by admeasurement 172.77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by Nesbit Lane, on the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/3609 in the occupation of Augustus Mathuas Pinto and others on the South and West by property bearing New Survey No. 3610 in the occupation of Sir Jacob Ellias Sassoon, Bart., and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 57, Collector's New No. c/16233, Old Survey No. 570 and New Survey No. 4/3609 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6120 Street No. 39.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1916.

CHAMAN CHANDY & CO.,

5411 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse To-day at 6-30 only.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND UP TO DATE ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.

Last Performance and Farewell Appearance of

PIERCE & ROSLYN ROE & SUTTON

LAST FEW NIGHTS

Pat. O'CONNOR and GROVER and RICHARDS

To-morrow Saturday. **"The WOMAN'S LAW"**

A magnificent Gold-Rooster Drama in 5 Acts

Featuring the Great Film Actress **FLORENCE REED**

who will be remembered for her wonderful acting in "NEW YORK"

THE DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE OF THE YEAR.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT! TEL. No. 1271.

A DRAMA OF POWER AND PATHOS, IN FIVE PARTS.

A WOMAN'S FORGIVENESS.

A Story of Real Life which we can strongly recommend for its powerful plot and moving incidents.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Important Announcement.

As this Cinematograph will be closed from 2nd October, all its furniture and other appertenances, including oil engines, motor dynamo, operating machine, organ, grand piano, etc., etc are to be sold off, for which offers will be received from to-day. Apply personally to the Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE RECORD-BREAKING FILM.

"THE POOL OF FLAME."

THE LAST ADVENTURE OF TERENCE O'ROURKE.

A jewel from a Buddhist Temple in Rangoon is in O'Rourke's possession, and a big reward is offered for its return. An Indian Princess and a Duke in turn steel the ruby, but after many interesting developments Terence gets it back and wins the reward. The Burmese scenery and Indian atmosphere make the film specially attractive.

A Brilliant Comic:

"IT NEARLY HAPPENED."

The amusing and instructive story of how two susceptible but foolish country people were robbed by servants in a big city hotel.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

EIGHTEEN BAND PIECES BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A GREAT 4-REEL PRODUCTION

THE MYSTERY OF THE CARDS.

Thrilling story of Mystery, Crammed full of incident and alight with fire, impulse and deeds of daring.

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC Nos. 562 and 563.

TWO SCREAMING COMICS.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

HALF RATES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M. SHARP.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

T. E. Lord & Lady Willingdon.

GRAND PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

OVER 60 INDIAN AND EUROPEAN LADIES TAKING PART.

IN AID OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

"BRITANNIA & HER ALLIES"

"FAME," "COVERS—OLD & NEW."

"THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE."

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN"

"A DREAM IN DREAMLAND"

and the Great Patriotic Scena and Tableau

"THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND"

Vocalists:—Mrs D. B. Binning, Miss Barcley and Mrs. S. Powell. Mr. James McGrath.

Instrumentalists:—Mrs. Brock Violinist, and Dr. Faulkner, Mus. Doc., Piano.

Exhibition by

SCHOLARS, INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

DANCES will commence at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL from FRIDAY, the 29th September, (9-30 to 11 p.m.), and will take place every Friday until further Notice.

Prices of admission Rs. 4 per head including Table d'Hote dinner (from 8 p.m.).

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER,

5416 Genl. Manager

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

THE SALE OF Japanese artistic and useful porcelain will be continued TO-DAY at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises next to the National Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th September, 1916.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28th.

Phranang	Nicol	Busreh, Sept. 21
Ob a	Davy	Sydney, Sept. 2
Marandio Inglessi	Caroulious	Port Said, sept. 10
Malta	Talbot	Sobe, ug. 30
Lhasa	King	Karachi, Sept. 26

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28th.

Sangola		Baker	Rangoon, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Phranang	for		Calcutta, etc.
or Obra	for		Do.

S. S. Phranang:—The steamer Phranang, 1,022 tons, Captain T. R. Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 21st instant with balast.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Obra, 3,521 tons, Captain H. Davy, arrived in harbour yesterday rom Sydney, which port she had left on the 2nd instant with a general cargo.

S. S. Marandio Inglessi:—The steamer Marandio Inglessi, 1,805 tons, Captain C. Caroulious, arrived in harbour yesterday rom Port Said, which, which port she had left on the 10th instant with balast.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. China Mail steamer Malta, 3,888 ton, Captain C. C. Talbot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 954 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 26th instant with a general cargo 3 cabin, 457 dock passengers.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Sangola, 3315 tons, Captain H. J. Baker, sailed yesterday rom the Bombay harbour for Rangoon and intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

Thursday, 28th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. K.
D. & E. Marandi Inglessi		T. M. & Co
(3) Devre	Segulland	J. M. & Co.
P. Frankenfels		W. & A. G. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mhanadi	B. S. N. Co.
Bahadur	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia	Erskin	W. & A. G. & Co.
4 Ischa	Macleild	Rubattino Co.
6 sha Maru		M. M. Shirazi
7 Florizl		T. M. & Co
9 Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11 Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Sikh		T. M. & Co.
15 Standard		M. M. Shirazi

H. D. D.

Tug Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

M. M. W. D. D.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sangola		M. M. & Co.
4 City of Manchester	Martin	K. S. & C.
5 Nagoya	Gauwerd	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
6 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co.
Din	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co.
Flor-de-Lis	Aboo	Bhimji
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co.
Obra	Davy	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co.
Phanang	Nicol	M. M. Shirazi
Virawa	Hepburn	M. M. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rheinfels (s) 56 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 10 bales goat hair, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 113 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 1,000 cases castor oil, Latham, Abercrombie and Co.; 9,845 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel and Co.; 5 trusses picking bands, R. B. Currumsey Damjee.

FOR HULL.

Rooke (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Marondei Inglassi (s) 500 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 8,508 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co

FOR LONDON.

Nagoya (s) 2 bales calf hides, H. A. Oomer and Son; 1 bale cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Son; 4,390 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 23 bales calf and cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 3 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 33 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Cassam; 6 bales sheep skin, A. A. Peerbhoy; 7 bales goat and sheep skin, H. A. Oomer and Son; 10 bales goat and sheep skin, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 4 cases curtains, King King and Co.; 50 cwts. cassein, H. Curranee and Co.; 113 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, T. N. Kassam; 420 cwts. mustard seed, D. Veljee; 1,036 lbs. tortoise shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 45 cwts. gum Arabic, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 50 lbs. tortoise shells, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 33 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha

IMPORTS,

Sept. 23.

S. S. Saisette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—529 bars silver, 1 box assayes, 1 box gold coins, 1 box specie.

S. S. City of Manchester from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—4,886 cases 3,771 barrels 3.6 cases 14 barrels grease, 80 kegs paint, 11 cases swiss musline, 122 cases 29 boxes autos and parts, 18 cases 2 hogsheads tobacco, 5 barrels lubricating compound, 188 cases Quaker oats, 10 cases cotton prints, 25 cases painkiller, 141 cases soap, 2 cases perumed spirit, 517 cases paper, 50 bales cotton domes ics, 12 cases 2 crates motor cycles, 105 cases 2 boxes varnish, 182 cases 12 boxes clocks, 26 cases shoes, 59 cases oil cloth, 152 cases Fellow's syrup, 5,044 cases tin plates, 15 cases leather belting, 8 cases gas mantles, 5 cases leather, 2 kegs potash, 2 cases cotton goods, 1 crate oilstoves, 38 cases vaseline, 23 barrels aniline salts 281 cases 114 boxes medecine, 6 cases florida water, 50 cases oats, 2 boxes dried vegetables, 39 cases grapenuts, 193 cases canned goods, 1 case baked beans, 100 cases pears, 100 cases peaches, 4 cases 1 barrel glase chimney, 115 barrels glass globes, 350 boxes 600 kegs 810 cases nails, 2 boxes dry suasage, 1 case woolens, 15 cases condiments, 376 cases cereals, 79 cases listrine, 40 cases glycothymoline, 18 cases chloroform, 1,935 evaporated milk, 75 cases canned pork, 19 cases canned soup, 2 cases canned corn, 57 cases canned meat, 25 cases pure lard, 25 cases grape juice, 150 cases canned meat sausage, 85 cases auto accessories, 100 cases salamon, 12 cases canned beef, 5 cases cheeses 500 cases sardines, 10 cases canned beef, 10 cases graphite, 10 cases goat mutton 76 cases ketchup.

S. S. Magoya from London Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—500 casks cement, 200 casks china clay, 339 cases 2 packages wine, 500 cases whisky, 523 cases brandy, 8 cases rum, 20 cases cider, 22 kegs soda crystals, 83 cases champagne, 200 cases geneva, 100 cases cognac, 5 packages tartaric acid, 18 cases vermouth, 48 cases saffron, 2 cases pearls, 8 boxes specie, 2 cases ghee, 1 case clocks, 10 cases mastic, 2 cases compheurs de voiture, 35 cases mixed tissue, 2 cases silk goods, 2 cases vaseline, 100 cases lime juice, 3 cases preserved fish, 104 cases emulsion, 100 cases wincarnis, 1,744 cases "O" stores, 24 cases chocolate, 113 cases hams

(Continued from column 6.)

and bacon, 31 cases 70 packages salt, 49 cases varnish, 38 cases infants food, 14 cases 40 kegs 150 drums 4 casks paint, 2 cases 2 truss 7 bales leather belting, 810 boxes 883 cases biscuits, 6 cases perfumery, 213 cases confectionery, 2 cases tongues, 47 cases sardines, 27 cases essence, 10 drums sulphur black powder, 92 cases hops, 32 cases cocoa, 2 bales 1 case leather, 98 cases gin, 18 cases roller skin, 90 cases 30 packages fruit salt, 210 cases 21 packages 5 casks cheese, 2 cases resin paste, 8 cases wax, 41 cases flavouring essence, 51 bales 11 cases paper, 300 drums composition for ships bottom, 3 cases grease, 391 cases vinegar, 30 cases preserves, 50 drums cocoanut oil, 30 cases custard powder, 110 cases 2 bales tobacco, 8 cases cigars, 7 cases sugar, 2 case tobacco, 8 cases cigars, 7 cases sugar, 2 casec carpets and rugs, 10 cases wood pulp yarn, 25 cases condensed milk, 34 cases cotton yarn, 4 bales rugs, 1 case flannel, 4 cases cotton and woolen goods, 2 cases cotton net, 18 cases woolens, 53 cases 16 bales cotton goods, 12 b. 1 case fibre, 18 cases soap, 9 bales 10 packages canvas, 32 cases 25 packages photo materials, 35 cases 29 packages tyres, 3 cases coffee, 1 case satin, 2 cases cycle parts, 3 cases chlorodyne, 6 casks 14 packages ivory, 27 casks 8 packages plumbago, 1 Hhd. sherry, 5 cases salammoniae, 96 drums silical caustic soda, 3 cases gelatine, 14 cases lime cream, 1 case chloroform, 40 cases motor car and parts, 205 cases medicine, 79 cases shoes and boots, 25 cases 1 box musical instruments, 17 cases epsom salt, 4 casks 70 packages plumbago crucibles, 166 cases 1 barrel castor oil, 34 cases perfumed spirit, 8 cases washing soda, 2 Hhd. sherry, 5 cases bottles, 6 cases glycerine, 3 cases irzol disinfectant, 2 cases acetone.

S. S. Metor from Balikpapan Agents W. & A. Graham & Co.—635,705 gallons diesel fuel.

(Continued in column 5.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The storm moved into central Rajputana but owing to extreme weakness the monsoon rainfall even in the area affected by the storm has been generally light.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and Central India west; local in Lower Burma, Assam, west Central Provinces, and Konkan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Moulmein one inch; Mount Abu and Ajmer three, and Ahmedabad three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Gujarat.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 28th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	80. 39	71.80	81.28
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	86.48	74.14	84.17
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.00	84.70	69.54	86.24
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	88.82	77.30	92.91

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.737 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	75.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.828 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	6.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 ,,
Minimum ....do.....do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SSE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	152 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.60 Inches.
Total fall during month	14.55 ,,
Do. do. year	80.50 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	28	m 11 34	27 7	28	m 5 26	17 2
					5 40a	15 6
Fri.	29	m 0 12	28 3	29	m 6 0	17 5
		0 58a	27 6		6 10a	15 2
Sat.	30	m 0 50	28 4	30	m 6 34	17 11
	Oct.	0 38a	27 2	Oct.	6 42a	15 1
Sun.	1	m 1 30	28 1	1	m 7 10	18 8
		1 14a	26 8		7 17a	15 4
Mon.	2	m 2 15	27 6	2	m 7 52	19 6
		1 55a	25 11		7 59a	15 11
Tues.	3	m 3 7	28 10	3	m 8 46	20 4
		3 49a	25 1		8 0a	16 10
Wed.	4	m 4 11	26 2	4	m 10 6	21 0
		3 53a	24 3		10 0a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 31m.
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 30m.
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 29m.
Oct. 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 28m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 27m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m.
,, 4 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept.	5th	9h. 6.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	12th	2h. 0.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	19th	11h. 5.3m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	27th	1h. 4.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme north-western and western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.29 in., Jodhpur 0.16 in., Ajmer 3.20 in., Jaipur 0.12 in., Kotah 0.25 in. and Mount Abu 2.91 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Ahmedabad has had 0.87 in., Neemuch 0.74 in. and Indore 0.15 in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.15 in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.12 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Mormugao has had 0.20 in. and Karwar 0.52 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved in a north-westerly direction and is to-day central over Ajmer but it has further decreased in intensity. It has determined nearly general rain in Rajputana. Over the rest of the reporting area rainfall has decreased; It has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat, the Konkan and the northern half of the Central Provices. The depression may move further in a nearly northerly direction and decrease further in intensity.

Fairly general rain is likely in Rajputana, local rain in Central India West; a few showers may occur in Gujarat, the north Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 28th of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th Sept.)	87.7	74.2	80	..	0	—0.01
Jask	91.0	78.1	56	..	0.29	0.23
Do. (th Sept.)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th Sept.)	99.5	84.7	47	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.6	79.7	72	..	3.62	—1.11
Rawalpindi	91.9	7.9	65	..	37.30	14.96
Lahore	92.8	76.1	70	..	23.08	8.02
Hissar	91.0	74.0	78	..	17.97	—
Ambala	90.9	75.2	82	..	29.01	5.66
Delhi	89.8	76.2	88	..	27.17	3.84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.0	77.0	87	..	28.83	4.87
Mainpuri	89.8	76.4	87	..	32.53	9.69
Jhansi	84.1	74.0	88	0.05	42.90	9.57
Cawnpore	87.4	76.9	81	..	46.98	15.12
Allahabad	89.8	76.9	77	..	58.26	24.48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.1	75.8	57	..	?	—
Karachi	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	78.4	73.0	95	3.20	24.89	6.12
Jaipur	0.8	74.2	91	0.12	21.61	0.01
Kotah	84.8	76.6	86	0.25	42.45	16.58
Mount Abu	70.2	69.6	90	2.91	81.34	23.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	76.5	81	..	12.92	—0.33
Dwarka	87.4	79.4	86	..	11.10	—2.53
Veraval	84.8	80.2	82	..	23.55	6.91
Rajkot	93.2	74.9	81	..	24.20	—1.21
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	75.4	85	0.02	19.38	—0.16
Surat	85.2	77.3	84	0.07	52.25	13.27
Ahmedabad	94.6	77.1	89	0.27	24.22	—4.53
Deesa	94.1	76.4	91	0.04	23.84	0.76
Neemuch	79.0	72.0	94	0.74	37.11	10.16
Indore	89.1	76.2	85	0.15	38.94	9.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.7	72.7	87	0.15	43.09	—7.11
Saugor	81.0	71.4	86	0.04	37.14	—4.73
Hoshangabad	84.1	75.5	88	0.12	61.32	6.23
Khandwa	86.9	70.1	80	..	34.09	7.8
Akola	88.4	72.5	81	..	38.34	10.62
Amraoti	89.3	71.5	82	..	40.04	11.34
Nagpur	87.7	71.8	80	..	45.97	2.85
Chanda	90.1	73.4	81	..	49.92	2.60
Raipur	88.7	75.6	86	..	33.91	—10.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	77.4	78	..	80.39	11.97
Ratnagiri	82.9	72.5	85	0.02	132.7	37.26
Marmugao	85.6	75.2	96	0.20	115.05	29.25
Karwar	82.9	73.0	95	0.52	137.5	16.19
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.9	71.1	73	..	20.38	1.69
Ahmednagar	86.0	64.9	75	0.04	24.02	6.38
Poona	85.1	68.3	89	..	20.27	0.31
Sholapur	86.1	68.6	77	..	31.42	9.45
Bijapur	86.3	67.4	79	..	19.18	5.23
Belgaum	78.1	62.3	89	0.02	33.45	—4.21
Aurangabad	88.2	68.1	79	..	41.34	17.23
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 0	72.6	79	..	31.01	—4.78
Hyderabad	86.4	71.7	84	..	35.80	12.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.9	72.6	88	..	10302	—6.41
Calicut	84.4	74.1	92	..	88.14	0
Cochin	85.9	74.7	78	..	80.56	8.37
Colombo	85.3	75.2	90	..	80.18	9.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.4	78.9	77	..	40.12	17.12
Bellary	92.1	69.9	66	..	15.52	5.32
Cuddapah	94.5	76.4	72	..	29.29	10.19
Madras	99.0	80.6	70	..	13.00	—2.51
Bangalore	81.9	63.6	86	..	25.33	9.68
Coimbatore	88.1	68.9	70	..	10.59	5.16
Trichinopoly	97.1	75.0	69	..	18.43	7.45
Negapatam	94.0	77.5	85	..	15.76	5.34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th September 1916 was 29.957 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

TENTH YEAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Society was held on Sunday last, on the Society's premises at Gamdevi when the tenth year's annual report and the balance sheet were adopted and appointments on the Committee were made. From the report it appears that the Society was registered in 1906 and has been now ten years in existence. The Society has its Head Office at Bombay and seven branches in the mofussil with 1,077 members on its roll and a paid up share capital of Rs. 34,051. The authorised capital of the Society is Rs. 200,000 divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, on which only three calls to the extent of Rs. 6 have yet been made. The deposits with the Society on 31st March, 1916, amounted to Rs. 211,630. The total amount lent to members during the year was Rs. 253,399. Out of this Rs. 191,844 was advanced for trade and industrial purposes. The net profits realised during the year amounted to Rs. 9,127-14-4 out of which Rs. 6,800 has been carried over to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 25,000; and Rs. 456 to the Education Fund; a sum of Rs. 1,952 being distributed among the members as dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. The administration of affairs is gratuitously carried on by a Committee of twelve members. The Society has established a reputation for its good work and sound management, as would appear from the remarks of the several Registrars who paid a visit to the Society.

RUBBING REDUCES FAT.

LADY READER REDUCES 1 ST. 5 LBS. AND LOOKS 15 YEARS YOUNGER WITHOUT DRUGS OR MEDICINE.

Thanks to a recently discovered herb, superfluous fat may now be easily rubbed away. Get from your chemist one dram of quassia chips and 3 oz. of cirola bark extract. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour over them three small coffee cups of boiling water. In about half-a-minute strain through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Keep in a bottle and apply with your hands wherever there is too much fat. Under the peculiar influence of these curious herbs, the superfluous flesh shrinks away from hips, abdomen, chin, cheeks and neck, soon revealing the slender graceful figure that has been hidden beneath. And this without any drugging, exercises or starvation. A lady reader writes: 'I reduced 1 st. 5 lbs. of fat from my hips and abdomen and look fifteen years younger." Anyone can easily do the same by following the simple directions given above.

5137

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

Total Imports 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
September	9.41—3
Sept.-Oct.	9.41—3
Oct.-Nov.	9.40—3
Nov.-Dec.	9.41—4
Dec.-Jan.	9.43—4
Jan.-Feb.	9.44—4
Feb.-Mar.	9.48—4
Mar.-Apl.	9.50—4
Apl.-May	9.50—4
May-June	9.50—5
June-July	9.48—5
July-Aug.	9.46—5
Aug.-Sept.	9.2—5
Sept.-Oct.	9.06—5

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 26th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	16,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	9⅞
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	69

New York, Sept. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	51,000
Futures at New York October	.. ..	15.80— 5
,, ,, Jan.	.. ..	16.14— 4
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	15.95 Unchgd.
,, ,, Orleans	.. ..	15.38—12
Futures at New Orleans October	.. ..	15.42— 6
,, ,, Jan.	.. ..	15.81— 5

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 26th.

Consols 2½%	.. ..	60⅞+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	.. ..	[51⅛ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.. ..	70¼+¼
Government Securities 3%	.. ..	60½ Unchgd

Ex.'On London at Paris Francs 27.88 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 26th.

3½% 1925—1928	.. ..	£86¾—¼
4½% 1925—1945	.. ..	£99 +¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 26th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct, Part cargo paid 71/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Oct. Sellers .. 60/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. 50

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Frozepore Usual Bold. Sep.-Oct. sellers 71

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers 69

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers 83

Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Sellers 71/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Nominal.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	.. ..	£137
Standard Copper G.M.G. Nominal	.. ..	£115½
Copper Braziers	.. ..	£156
Yellow Metal	.. ..	15½
Hard Spelter	.. ..	43½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	..	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. & f.o.b. Liverpool	.. ..	£265-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Garlsherrie	.. ..	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Value	.. ..	21/7½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Value.		21/10½
Do. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Value		21/11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.-Value	.. ..	24/3
Do. do. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Value		24/6
Do. do. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Value		21/7

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Buyers.	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Paid. ..	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Sept. 28.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 34½ and advanced to 34¾.

Some business was put through in the forenoon in fine Bengal January. There is some enquiry for new Akolas and Bengals but no further business of importance has been reported the rates offered being too low. Only a moderate business was put through in the bazaar.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

January, Akola, 31½.
Janury, F.-G. Bengal, 257.
January, Fine Bengal, 271.
April, Good Broach, 34½.

Bombay, Sept. 28th.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	341	285/95
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	257	..	245/55
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	269	..	260/67
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	272/80
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	258/63
Khan, Akola	Fine M.G.	..	300	..	295/05
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	300/07
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/10
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/17
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	312/17
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	315/20
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	294	..	285/92
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	275/80
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	290/300
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	305/20
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/45
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	265/75
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	332/40
Coempta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	365/72
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	350/57
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	342/50

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh ..	836	8,608	— 7,772
Central India ..	1,067	6,570	— 5,503
Baral & Nagar ..	358	6,441	— 6,083
Berar ..	1,624	8,100	— 6,476
Central Provinces ..	961	2,793	— 1,832
Compta & Dharwar ..	4,057	13,236	— 9,179
Northerns-Westerns..	2,415	9,970	— 6,502
Coconada ..	1,361	815	+ 546
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	1,051	2,448	— 1,397
Dhollera ..	1,235	932	+ 303
Broach ..	6	1,174	— 1,168
Rajputana ..	5,402	4,646	+ 756
N. W. Prov. ..	7,713	22,897	— 15,184
Sind-Punjab ..	4,809	13,432	— 9,623
Persian ..	.. ..	12	— 12
American ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Egyptian ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other Sorts ..	1,371	378	+ 993
Total ..	34,296	102,399	— 68,133

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 28th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.) ..	271	257	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.) ..	262	250	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) ..	261	249	..	Ready Delivery
Khandesh (M.G.) ..	255	245	..	Ready
.. ..	286	274	..	Ready
.. ..	296	283	..	25th Jan. 1917
Mies (M.G.) ..	..	..	365	Ready
Jalna (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	
Ujjain (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	
Akola Khang. ..	302	290	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.) ..	311	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
.. ..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.) ..	302	290	..	Ready
	315	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum ..	306	294	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.) ..	316	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.) ..	310	298	..	Ready
.. ..	319	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore ..	316	304	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.) ..	322	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.) ..	316	304	..	Ready
	325	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
.. ..	313	305	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	..	..	341	25th Ap. 1917
.. ..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.) ..	323	321	..	Ready
H.G. ..	313	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	283	271	..	Ready
.. ..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar ..	..	..	330	Ready
.. ..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) ..	..	..	348	Ready
Westerns (H.G.) ..	..	..	343	Ready
.. ..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	363	Ready
.. ..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th September 1916:—

Cotton	1,282 Bales.
Wheat	9,815 cwts.
Linseed	20,580 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	497 ,,
Ginjellyseed	2,072 ,,
Poppyseed	74 ,,
Groundnuts	3,953 ,,
Castorseed	4,787 ,,
Rice	8,885 ,,
Cottonseed	735 ,,
Mowraseed	721 ,,
Gram	2,972 ,,
Joowar	4,490 ,,
Maize	63 ,,
Barley	420 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 28th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready'	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	..	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	..	
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	Ready Market closed.
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	
Teelseed, White 85.15	..	
,, Gajar 75.25 '	..	
,, Gajar 50.50 '	..	
,, Black	..	
Popyseed, White	..	
Groundnuts ..	..	
Mowraseed ..	..	
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	5 15 6	
Linseed May	9 9 3	
Linseed Sept.	8 15 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	5 14 9	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. Nov.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4½d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	193½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	161½
Do. Shanghai	226½
Do. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27.4-0
Australian do.	26-1-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-2-0
English Dragons	16-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a firm tone to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood a bit weak. Owing to sharp inquiry, Deferreds showed a fair improvement to-day.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 620.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 810 to Rs. 820 and Standards between Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,710.

Madhavji kept almost unchanged at Rs. 1,540 and Central Indias at Rs. 2,580.

Crescent improved to Rs .260, Currimbhai to Rs. 400, Pearls to Rs. 570 and Jamsheds to Rs. 130.

Indore Malwas kept steady at Rs. 520 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,940.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 86 and Bank of Bombay at Rs. 1,570.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 580.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 380 to Rs. 387½. Deferreds between Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,415.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,400.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 1,200.

Bundi Cement Co., shares touched Rs. 23, but closed at Rs. 22½.

Katni Cement ordinary shares jumped to Rs. 305.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 380.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 79.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan stood at Rs. 91.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 89½.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The rainfall of the week ending 26th instant was general but it was excessive in parts of Thar and Parkar, Surat, Konkan, Deccan and Savantvadi and break is needed generally. Standing crops were in good condition, but were slightly damaged by insects in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and Bijapur, by continuous or heavy rain in parts of Kaira and Sholapur, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and Panch Mahals, four talukas of Surat and three of Ratnagiri. The supply of fodder is adequate. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi has commenced. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Larkana, Nawabshah, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains had slightly fallen in Gujarat and were generally steady elsewhere. Distress is very slight in Gohilwad. The public health is good and there is no wandering or emaciation. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 55.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated August 31st state:—

GOLD.

Owing to a contraction of £849,225 in the issue of its notes, the gold holding of the Bank of England hereagainst is reduced by a similar amount.

The total production of gold in Canada in 1915 is estimated by the Canadian Department of Mines at 916,976 fine ounces valued at $18,936,971, as compared with 773,178 fine ounces valued at $15,983,007 in 1914, an increase of $2,953,964 or 18.5 per cent. Although the production has more than doubled since 1907 it has not yet reached the high mark attained during Klondike's best years. The 1915 output was exceeded during each of the four years from 1899 to 1902. Of the total production in 1915 about $5,559,987 was derived from placer and alluvial mining, $9,195,307 in bullion and refined gold and $4,230,677 contained in matte, blister copper, residues and ores exported. Ontario has now become the largest gold producing province in Canada, the production in 1915 from fifteen properties being reported as $8,386,956 or 44 per cent. of the total production in Canada, as against a production in 1914 of $5,545,509 an increase of $2,841,447, or 51 per cent."

SILVER.

The tone continues to be good and prices have advanced after a temporary set-back, in which 31.1/2d. was touched on the 26th inst., to 32d. yesterday.

Fresh supplies are by no means plentiful in this market, whilst the stock is only three-quarters of the size of that about a month ago: the total is now about 7,000,000 fine ounces.

China has not yet entirely ceased from releasing portions of her already largely depleted silver currency holding.

About £100,000 of silver has been purchased by one of the Indian native states for coinage purposes. It is not clear whether the total of the Bombay stock given below was cabled before or after this operation took place.

Notwithstanding the heavy purchases being made for the Indian Mint the holding of silver coin in the Indian terasuries continues to shrink.

The last three Indian Currency returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follows:—

	Aug. 7.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.
Notes in circulation ...	7481	7451	7434
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2765	2754	2748
Gold coin and bullion	1218	1199	1188
Gold coin in England	1192	1192	1192

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,400 bars as compared with 3,500 last week.

No shipment was made from San Francis

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd of Aswin Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 30th of Jelkad, 1334.
Parsi: 19th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m. Sunset: 6h. 30m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bandar abas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Patriotic Pageant in ai of the Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p.m (second and last night).

SATURDAY, September 30.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre. Bandman Varieties at 6-30 and "Grand Patriotic Pageant in aid of the Indo-British Institution at 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever sad and loving memory of our only daughter Mabel Clotilda Rodrigues who died on the 29th of August 1916, at 16. Forbes Street. Age 16 years, 8 months and 16 days.
We miss her, oh how sadly,
Aching hearts alone can tell,
We have lost her. Heaven has found her
God doth all things well.
Inserted by her sorrowing Parents (Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Rodrigues.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.
Sept. 29.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 30th September.—Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and Corpl. D. Meldrum.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday 7-15 a.m.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I. A.) will be held this week as follows:—
Mornings.—Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Evenings.—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m.

Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available to-morrow Saturday afternoon the 30th instant from 4-15 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
Sept. 29.

332. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company, during week ending 30th instant. Next for Duty "C" Company.

333. Company Field Training.—
Details.—Sunday, October 1st "J" Company.
Friday, October 6th "G" Company.
Sunday, October 8th "G" Company.
Sunday, October 15th "F" Company.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m., on the above dates, and will return to Bombay by 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.

334. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class firing as follows:—
September 24th to 30th, both days inclusive "G" Company.
October 2nd to 9th (except on 1st, 6th, 8th) "A" Company.
October 10th to 20th (except on 15th) "C" Company.

335. Miniature Range.—From October 1st the Miniature Range will be allotted in accordance with schedule of Training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

336. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

337. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy.—Parade forall 2nd-class shots in the Company every Friday evening at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m., Dress—Drill order without arms.
"H" Company.—To-day Friday.—Band practice and Miniature Range, at 4-30 p.m.
Sunday.—Miniature Range from 8-30 to 11-30 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.
Sept. 28.

904. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 30th September 1916:—
At Headquarters.—
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia.—
Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m., Running kit.
At Satara.—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

905. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m., daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters office two days beforehand.

MISS FLORENCE REED
IN
"WOMAN'S LAW."

This magnificent Gold Rooster Drama will be the Excelsior's star attraction TO-MORROW

906. Miniature Range.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted for the current month as follows:—at 7-30 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Friday 29th Miniature Rifle Club.
Saturday 30th "A" Company Voluntary practice.

907. Increase.—No. 3905 Cadet W. G. J. Mackenzie having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company as Bugler.

908. Miniature Range.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted for the month of October as follows:—
Mondays 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th Miniature Rifle Club at 7 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Tuesdays 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st "B" Company Voluntary practice at 7 a.m.
Wednesdays 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th "A" Company Voluntary practice at 7 a.m.
Fridays 13th, 20th and 27th Recruits at 7 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Saturday 7th Officers Revolver Voluntary practice at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. steamer Caledonia which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived at London on Tuesday the 26th instant. All well.

MAHALAXMI FAIR.

The annual Mahaluxmi fair in connection with the Mahaluxmi temple which commenced yesterday will continue for nine days.

SIDDICK MAHOMED FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

We are requested to state that the Sobani Free Reading Room and Library has been removed from Jackaria Masjid Street to Hakim Building, Kambekar Street, Umerkhadi Post No. 9.

CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

A Catholic demonstration in honour of the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, will be held at St. Xavier's High School on Sunday, the 1st October, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Rev. Fr. Alban Goodier, will preside.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

The monthy meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday next in the school's premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. K. M. Bodas will move the following subject for discussion. "There should be no separate University for women."

BAND AT THE R. B. Y CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver the 11th lecture of the series on "Burke and his Times" this evening at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), in the promises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Social will be held at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-morrow at 9 p.m., to meet Mr. Geo. A. Warburton, a prominent Canadian citizen. During the evening Mr. Warburton will give an address on "Canada and the War." Mr. L. C. Haworth, new General Secretary, will also be present.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.

A broker named Motilal Raghunath, residing at Thakurdwar Road on the first floor of a house reports to say that on the 26th instant his wife Kashibai placed ornaments worth Rs. 237 in a wooden box and left it open. The next morning the ornaments were not in their place.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspicies of the Radiant Club, Ambulance Branch, classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation will be conducted in English from Sunday, 1st October, and on sbesequent Sundays, in the Charni Road Municipal School, near Girgam Tram Terminus.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from cholera on Wednesday. Umarkhadi reported two plague attacks and the Maratha Hospital one death. The total mortality from all causes was 78 against 53 on the corresponding day of last day and 59 on that of 1914. Of the 2,861 rats caught eight were found to be infected.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. K. O. Satralkar, residing at Nagpada Road, Chief Clerk of Messrs. Vernon and Company, has made a report to the police to the effect that after locking up his room on the 22nd instant he went upcountry. Two days afterwards he heard from a friend that his room had been broken into and coming to Bombay he discovered that his chest of drawers had been forced open and sovereigns and currency notes of the total value of Rs. 425 stolen.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga Bahrain, Dubai, Bandar Abbas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

Mails for the East African Expeditionary Force, Nairobi, Uganda and Mombasa will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m., on the 3rd October.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 23rd instant occured as follows:—Bombay City 8, Ahmedabad Town 1, Surat Town and Port 5, Other places in Surat District 9, Thana Port 1, Satara District 20, Ahmednagar District 266, Nasik District 72, Poona Town 242, Other places in Poona District 87, Sholapur Town 4, Other places in Sholapur District 125, Kolaba District 1, Ratnagiri Port 2 Bankot Port 4, Other places in Ratnagiri District 3, Belgaum District 123 Hubli Town 11, Other places in Dharwar District 87 Bijapur District 154, Kanara District 5, Karachi Town and Port 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 214, Mangrol Port 10, Other places in Kathawar Agency 26, Rewa Kantah Agency 14, Savnur State 21, Akalkote State 10, Satara Agency4, Total 1,536.

A lady writes from Simla to say that she has received news from her son, one of the prisoners from Kut El Amara in the hands of the Turks, an extract from whose letter is as follows:—We are well treated. The climate of Kastamouni is delightful. Our accommodation is good and food wholesome and health perfect. All I ask for is warm clothing and my sketching materials.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW.

Reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1914-15, the Bombay Government in a Resolution observe as follows:—

The monsoon of 1914-15, which set in early in June, was abundant and well distributed throughout the Presidency proper except in two districts of the Central Division, East Kandesh and Satara, where the fall was excessive, with the result that, in the former district, the outturn of cotton, the principal kharif crop, was generally below normal, while, in Satara the bajri crop on light soils was similarly affected. Elsewhere, a very favourable season resulted in a fully normal outturn of both kharif and rabi crops. In Sind also, with an early and well-maintained inundation, very favourable conditions prevailed everywhere, save in the Tatta division of the Karachi district and a few scattered tracts, where kharif crops suffered severely from floods. The rainfall was copious and well distributed. Rabi crops, though slightly affected by winds and insects, were generally satisfactory.

The statistics in the land revenue returns bear the stamp of a very favourable season. For the Presidency proper the opening current demand amounted to 328½ lakhs, or 1½ lakhs less than in 1913-14. In addition, authorised and untuthorised arrears of past years amounted to 33 1/3 lakhs compared with 57 1/3 lahs in the previous year. After remission of 6 3/5 lakhs and suspension or re-suspension of 11 4/5 lakhs, compared with 33 lakhs in 1913-14, the amount finally due for collection was 343½ lakhs, a decrease of 4½ lakhs.

Collections realised 342 1/3 lakhs or 99.7 per cent of the demand and the total outstanding balance at the close of the year was 12½ lakhs. The balances at the close of 1912-13 and 1913-14 were 57 1/3 and 33 1/3 lakhs respectively. It is satisfactory to note that unauthorised arrears were still further reduced to Rs. 38,000. Of the total outstanding balance of 12½ lakhs, 10½ lakhs pertain to the Central Division, but of this figure only Rs. 10,000 represent unauthorised arrears.

REDUCTION IN TAKAVI ADVANCES.

The character of the season is also reflected in the considerable reduction in the amount of takavi advances granted during the year, which have fallen to 7½ lakhs in the Presidency proper as against 13½ lakhs in the previous year and 19½ lakhs in 1912-13. Out of a total demand for collection of 36¾ lakhs, nearly 36 lakhs were realised and, at the close of the year, unauthorised arrears had fallen to Rs. 16,000 only. The balance of principal and interest due to Government was reduced by 22 lakhs to 86½ lakhs by the end of the year. In Sind, the amount borrowed was 9 lakhs, an increase of nearly a lakh over the corresponding figure for 1913-14, the increase being chiefly under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The cotton crisis in Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, and the ravages of floods in Karachi district rendered necessary the grant of liberal loans. The total demand for collection was 13¾ lakhs, of which 10½ lakhs were recovered and 1½ lakhs suspended. The balance of principal and interest due to Government was reduced by over half a lakh to 20 1/3 lakhs by the end of the year.

The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that the unauthorised arrears in Sind, which amounted to 2.84 lakhs at the close of 1913-14, have been reduced in the course of the year to 1.62 lakhs, but desires to emphasize the need for further strenuous effort, particularly in the districts of Sukkur, Larkana and Hyderabad, to reduce these arrears which, for the whole Province, now amount to over ten times the total unauthorised arrears of takavi in the Presidency proper.

ANJUMAN TARAKKI URDU.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the Anjuman Tarakki Urdu was held under the auspices of the Anjuman Zia-Ul Islam, Bombay on Sunday last at 10 p.m. There was a large attendance of Mahomedans. Rev. French and Rev. Fletcher of the G. I. P. Mission were also present.

Hajee Riazuddin Ahmed Bareilvi, Headmaster, Fazi Am. High School, Cawnpore, and Secretary of the Anjuman Islahul Musalman, Cawnpore and Joint Secretary of the Anjuman Zarakki Urdu moved the first resolution which was as follows:—

"That this public meeting is of opinion that the establishment of an Anjuman (society) called the Anjuman Tarakki Urdu is necessary in the interests of the Mahomedans of the presidency and that it may be affiliated to the All-India Anjuman Tarakki Urdu of Aurangabad (Deccan).

It was seconded by Mr. Rawi, manager of the Tarakki Sukhan, Bombay, and unanimously carried.

The following persons were then elected office-bearers of the Anjuman:—(1) Patron—M. Mohd Hasum Mugba Rais of Bombay. (2) President—Hakim Mazhe Karim Ansari. (3) Secretary—Mr. Abdul Raof Rawi, Ajmere. (4) Joint-Secretary—M. Aminuddin Khan Maftoon, Ajmer.

Hajee Riazuddin Ahmed then moved the second resolution which is as follows:—

"That a memorial be submitted to the Bombay Government praying that the Urdu, training class attached to the Training College, Ahmedabad, be not abolished."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Rev. French of the Local G. I. P. mission sympathised with the aims and objects of the Anjuman read out by the Secretary and his name was entered in the list of members of the managing committee of the Anjuman.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, on Wednesday Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy asked:—(1) Is it a fact that persons have been interned under the Defence of India Act 1915, if so (a) have persons so interned the same facilities for sumbitting representations to the Government as is provided by the Bengal State Prisoners' regulations of 1818 in case of persons confined under the regulation; (b) are they permitted to submit explanations in writing before final orders for internment are passed; if so are they allowed to consult lawyers about such explanations; (c) is it a fact that the only opportunity of submitting explanations which is afforded them is that they are required to make oral statements to the Police. (d) is any preliminary inquiry made in each case before final orders for internment are passed? If so, what sort of inquiry? (e) Is any judicial opinion taken by the Government upon each case before such orders are passed.

(2) If the answer to clauses (a), (b), (d), or (e) of part (1) is in the negative do the Government propose to revise the rules regarding internment under the Defence of India Act so as to provide the safeguard referred to in that clause?

(3) (a) Is it a fact that in the United Kingdom orders for internment under the Defence of Realm Act are passed only upon the recommendation of an Advisory Committee presided over by a high judicial officer either in service or retired. (b) If so, do Government propose to adopt similar procedure and in the case of internment in India under the Defence of India Act.

(4) (a) Is any allowance given to the family of an interned person. If not, why not? (b) Is it a fact that the scale of allowance so far sanctioned for interned persons themselves is low and inadequate and that for that reason in most cases interned persons have to cook their own food. (c) If so do Government propose to arrange for the payment of an adequate allowance in each case on due consideration of all the circumstances.

Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—(1) The answer is "Yes." (a) regulation III of 1818 provides for representations to the Governor General-in-Council. Persons interned under the Defence of India Act have the same or similar facilities for representation to the Local Government. (b) In Bengal where most of the internments have taken place every opportunity is given for for the submission of written explanations, with or without legal consultation. In the Punjab explanations are recorded before internment, but legal consultations are not authorised in the remaining provinces in which the number or internments under the Act is small. The practice followed is not uniform but generally speaking no obstacle is placed in the way of submission of such representations. (c) The answer is "no." (d) Full and searching enquiries into the character and antecedents of the persons concerned are made by responsible officers of Government before final orders for internment are passed. (e) In Bengal and the Punjab where most of the internments have taken place and in the United Provinces and Assam a judicial opinion is taken on each case. In the other provinces where the number of internments has been small this practice does not seem to have been always followed, but its adoption will be suggested for the consideration of the Local Government concerned. (2) The hon. member is referred to the replies given under (1). No necessity for revision of the rules has been established. (3) (a) The hon. member is referred to the reply given on September 8th, 1915, to a similar question asked by Mr. S. N. Banerjee. (4) (a) (b) and (c) Ample allowances are given in all cases where necessity for the same exists, and in some instances are specially calculated to cover the cost of a cook.

DEPORTATION REGULATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy's question regarding the number of persons deported under Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818 and interned under the Defence of India Act, said:—No persons have been deported under Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818. The number detained under that Regulation since the outbreak of the war is 56, of whom three have been released. The total number of persons whose movements have been restricted by internment either in their villages or elsewhere, under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 1915 is 433 made up as follows:—Madras 1, Bombay 13, Bengal 238, United Provinces 4, Punjab 114, Burma 40, Bihar and Orissa 3, Central Provinces nil, Assam 1, North-West Frontier Province 3, Coorg 9, Delhi 7.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri asked: Was any announcement made by the Under-Secretary of State for India in 1912 and reported by the Government of India in 1913 to the effect that it was contemplated to add 91,000 primary schools to the number already in existence in India and to double the number of children receiving primary education. If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite schemes have been formulated for the purpose and to lay on the table any correspondence that may have passed between the Government of India and local Governments on the subject.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part of the question I would refer the hon. member to the reply given by me to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee on the 24th March of this year.

RAIPUR-PARVATIPUR RAILWAY.

Sir R. Gillan replying to Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma's question regarding direct railway line from Raipur to Parvatipur said:—There is at present no direct railway connection between East Central India and the coast line from Calcutta to Madras. The Raipur Vizianagram project which would give this connection and of which the line referred to by the hon. member forms part was surveyed in 1898 and its construction was sanctioned in 1906. The section between Vizianagram and Parvatipur was completed and opened for public traffic in April 1906 but want of funds has prevented further progress. The Government regret that they cannot under present conditions say when it will be possible to resume work, but they have shown their interest in the project by pushing on the preparation for the construction of a harbour at Vizagapatam which appears to them to be essential to the success of the railway and both projects will certainly be considered as soon as funds and material are available.

RAILWAY CONFERENCES.

Sir R. Gilan replying to Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur's question re. expenditure on railway conferences at Simla said:—(a) The expenditure incurred on each of the railway conferences held at Simla in the last few years has been as follows:—In 1910 Rs. 1967, 1911 Rs. 1,590, 1912 Rs. 2,324, 1913 Rs. 3,799. No conference was held in 1914. (b) No records of the proceedings of the railway conferences held at Simla are available for public use. The Conference Association is largely a consultative body. It frames regulations for the managements of administrative details such as the fixing of charges as between the various railway companies for use of vehicles and the payment of traffic interchanged between railways parties to the association. It merely advises on other questions which may be referred to it by the Government by any of the railways represented in the association and it does not seem desirable that the proceedings of a domestic body of this kind should be made public.

ASSAM'S REPRESENTATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re representation of the landholders of Assam on the Imperial Council said:—(a) (1) The answer is in the affirmative. (a) (2) The total settled area in the province is about 7½ million acres of which a little less than four acres form permanently settled estates. (b) There is no intention of readjusting the seats on this Council to meet the demands of any particular community at present but the claims of all important communities will be duly considered if and when constitutional changes in the Council are undertaken.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re representation of the Moslems of Assam in the Imperial Legislative Council, said:—There is no intention of providing for direct representation of the Moslems of Assam in the Council as at present constituted but as I have stated in reply to another question by the hon. member the claims of all local communities of any importance to such representation will be carefully weighed whenever changes in the constitution of the Council come under consideration.

Sir R. Gillan replying to Mr. Asad Ali Khan Bahadur's question re connecting train at Delhi and Manmad said:—It should be explained that the trains known on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as the Delhi Express were introduced to provide a quicker service *via* Dhond and Manmad between the north and south India, and as the majority of passengers travelling such long distances must be of the first and second or intermediate classes, it was doubtless found most convenient that these trains should connect at Manmad not with the express but with the mail trains. On the Great Indian Peninsular line there are of course other trains providing for passenger traffic passing between the Madras and Southern Mahratta and Great Indian Peninsular Railways and it is probable that the number of third class passengers who are inconvenienced by the present arrangements is very small. It would not in any case seem to be a suitable solution of the difficulty to run the express train on the Great Indian Peninsula an hour or two later than the Punjab Mail, as not only would this involve, as a student of the time table will show, the running of an additional train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which *prima-facie* does not appear to be justified, but the timings of the express would be inconvenient. The Railway Board propose, however, to consult the railways concerned in the matter.

COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Sir George Barnes replying to Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur's question re penalty for the possession of cocaine, said the possession of cocaine, except for medical purposes, has been a penal offence in the United Kingdom since the end of July last. There is no need for the Government of India to follow the example of the Home Government in this matter as the hon. member suggests. It is rather the case that the Home Government is following the example of India for the possession of cocaine except for medical purposes has been a penal offence in all the provinces of British India for many years.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question re contributions to the war by Indian Native States and Indian Provinces, said:—Complete or detailed figures of the amount subscribed in all the provinces of India towards the war and charities connected with it cannot be given. The statement below gives such information as is immediately available.

(1) Imperial Indian Relief Fund, £829,875.
(2) St. John Ambulance Association in cash, £91,000.
To the same in kind, £127,000.
(3) Bombay War Relief Fund, £313,000.
(4) Madras War Fund, £288,000.
(5) United Provinces War Fund, £200,000.
(6) Punjab Aeroplane Fund, £100,000.
(7) Calcutta Motor Ambulance, £45,000.
(8) Bhagalpur Motor Ambulance Fund, £17,800.
(9) Bengali Hospital Flat, £8,700-10-0.
Belgian Relief Fund, £27,000.

In addition to the figures given in the statement, lavish contributions, both in cash and in kind, have been made by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in India. It is regretted that details of these cannot conveniently be supplied.

INDIANS AND I. M. S.

Major-General A. H. Bingley replying to Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma's question re offer for war service by Indians holding medical degrees, said:—(a) 332, of this number, 55 subsequently withdrew their offers while 129 have not yet finally accepted the prescribed terms of employment. In addition to the above 92 civil assistant surgeons volunteered for military duty and 88 have been given temporary commissions; (b) including the civil assistant surgeons referred to, 219 have received commissions and 17 more will be commissioned shortly.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

(To be run on Saturday, Sept. 30.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 28th September, 1916.). (The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.).

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Triple Alliance 9-10, Santa Barbara 9-8, Royal Ambition 9-8, Vidi 8-7, Le Soleil 8-3, Pretty Good Sort 8-2, Philanthropist 7-12, Miss Drake 7-4, Madrina 7-0, Wavestar 7-0, Richard 6-5.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Fire Finch 9-10, Hoppner 9-6, Anthracite 9-3, Penny Pie 9-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-13, Lola 8-3, Waynflete 8-3, Merry Mabel 8-2, Romanesque 8-2, Kim III 7-12, Lumination 7-11, Lucky Thought 7-8, Impecunious 7-7, Lady James 7-5, Flamen 7-4.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Corridor 9-10, Haven Of Rest 8-9, Borgia 8-2, Villeroy 9-8, Vital 9-2, Servian 9-0, Megale 8-10, Decorum 8-9, Edmyne 8-9, King's Head 8-5, Mossy 8-5, Vardar 8-5, Pension 8-2, Matchless 7-12, Chastity 7-12, Lady Douglas 7-6, Kit Grey Leg 7-5.

THE BERBERA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Section 9-6, Nawabzada 9-6, Malkbul 9-3, White Silk 9-3, Brimo 9-1, Iron Chest 8-12, Black Hussar 8-9, Biglig 8-9, Solar Star 8-2, Peacemaker 8-2, Burg 7-12, Gazal 7-10, Kaiumers 7-6, Black Ivory 7-4, Hurchan 7-3, Welcome 6-12.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Tammooz 9-12, Vellard 9-3, Arrow 9-2, Red Cross 9-1, Defender 8-12, Tenebrense 8-4, Mathat baig 8-2, Pasha 8-0, Sirmust 7-9, Ata Allah 7-5, Investment 7-5, Gazal 7-4, Fado 6-12, Planet 6-12, Hurchan 6-12.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Collingwood 9-7, Osprey 9-0, Saood 9-0, Ben Hur 8-10, Flying Machine 8-8, Sherali 8-4, Refusal 8-4, Present 8-3, Jawan 8-1, Lightning 8-0, Fairy Gold 8-0, Revivor 7-13, Peshwa 7-13, Subeh Pasha 7-13, Mount Pleasant 7-11, Essad Pasha 7-11, Cromdale, 7-11.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Ace of Diamonds 9-0, Mandala 8-13, Shailan 8-13, American Spot 8-10, Active 8-10, Justice 8-10 Grey Hawk 8-10, Subbiaca 8-9, Rosy Morn 8-9, Revenge 8-7, Good Morning 8-7, Garibaldi 8-4, Oriental Balm 8-3.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Tawakul 9-0, Shukur 8-12, Nyvaro 8-12, Salim 8-9, Czar 8-9, Wheeler 8-8, Bikaneer 8-7, Shatra 8-5, Toledo 8-5, Dartmoor 8-5, White Star 8-4, Romano 8-3, Bayonet 8-2, Vudhia 7-12, Bhayram 7-8, Crisis 7-7.

SEQUEL TO THE RESERVED COMPARTMENT CASE.

QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL BEING CONSIDERED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Baldwin of the G. I. P. Railway Police appeared and asked for an adjournment in the case in which Messrs. Dayaral V. Desai, Hirachand Vanichand and Harilal Deochand Jasani were charged with interfering with the comforts of railway passengers. Mr. Baldwin said they wanted a fortnight's postponement as they were consulting the higher authorities about the question of withdrawing the case.

The Magistrate suggested that the case should be withdrawn. If it were not withdrawn he would have to send the case to another Court, as he had decided the other case. Mr. Bowen in his letter stated that the Railway Company accepted the suggestion made by the Magistrate on the previous occasion.

Mr. Baldwin said his instructions were to ask for an adjournment as they wanted to consult higher authorities about the question of the withdrawal.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, who appeared for the accused, said he had no objection to an adjournment under the circumstances.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 13th October.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

A MARWARI HAWKER CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Bhuta Dhoola a Marwari hawker, with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

It appeared from the evidence that about fifteen lbs. of copper was stolen by Baboo Pandoo, a servant in the Municipal Workshop at Paltan Road for which he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The copper was sold to the accused in the present case.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

JUVENILE OFFENDER GETS 15 STRIPES

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Ling Athee, a Chinese seaman on the s. s. Meteor with possessing seven lbs. of Indian opium valued at Rs. 157, without a license. The evidence showed that at 1.45 a.m. yesterday, two Chinamen drove in a victoria to the Red Gate of the Alexandra Dock, where they were stopped by Mr. E. Bamber, Customs Preventive Officer on duty there. They were searched, when four lbs. of opium was found tied round the accused's waist. Three more lbs. of opium was found in the victoria.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and as he was less than eighteen years of age he was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

LATE ARCHBISHOP JURGENS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

CLOSE OF A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Archbishop Jurgens, S.J., who died yesterday morning was born in Munster on December 8, 1847. He entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Friedrichsburg on March 20th, 1864, pursued his philosophy at Maria Laach from 1867 to 1870, and then two years' course of physical science at the university of Bonn (1871-1873.) At the close of these studies he became Professor of Science for three years in the house of the Society at Blyenbeck (1873-1876). Passing over to England he studied theology for four years at Ditton Hall (1876-1880). He then worked on the English mission for one year, during which he made his profession at Portico in Lancashire, on August 15th, 1881. In 1882 he returned to his professorship of science at Blyenbeck for four years (1882-1886.) He was then sent out to join the Indian Mission. Arriving in Bombay on June 30th, 1886, he joined the staff of St. Xavier's College. On December 26th, 1888, he became Superior of the Bombay-Poona Mission, holding that office for six years; during part of which he was also Vicar General to Archbishop Dalhoff. At the close of this period (August 1894) he went to Karachi where he occupied the post of parish priest and military chaplain for three years. In March 1897 he was appointed Rector of St. Xavier's College; but on account of failure of health was obliged to resign after two years, when he was sent to Quetta as military chaplain in 1899. In December 1902 he was transferred to St. Vincent's, Poona, where he was made Superior of the High School, acting meanwhile as parish priest and Vicar-General to Dr. Beiderlinden, the Bishop of Poona. On January 28th, 1906, he was for the second time appointed Superior of the Mission. Taking up his residence at Archbishop's House, Bombay, he became once more. Vicar-General to Dr. Dalhoff, whom he attended during his last sickness. On the death of Archbishop Dalhoff (May 12th, 1906) he became Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese. In July 1906 Father Jurgens visited Europe to take part in the provincial congregation of the Society, and returned to Bombay in December the same year. He was appointed to the See of Bombay on the 28th of May, 1907, and his consecration took place in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, July 14th.

His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic had consented to undertake the ceremony of consecration; but an unfortunate failure of health preventing this, the rite was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, assisted by their Lordships the Bishops of Mangalore and Trichinopoly—the two suffragans of the Bombay province. His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun also took part in the function.

At the Town Hall, on the day after the episcopal consecration, a Catholic assembly was held, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the Catholics of Bombay with regard to the then state of the Church in France. The platform was occupied by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, together with his guests, the speakers, and others actively engaged in conducting the meeting. It was a gathering remarkably representative of the Catholicity of the Church—comprising five bishops of different European nationalities, the clergy of two jurisdictions, secular and regular, and the laity, both native and European. The five prelates were:—His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay (German); His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun (Portuguese); His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta (Belgian); His Lordship the Bishop of Trichinopoly (French) and His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore (Italian).

HIS EPISCOPAL CAREER.

During his nine years' episcopate (1907-1916), Archbishop Jurgens displayed much enterprise in the administration of the diocese. So long as health served him he was assiduous and earnest in his pastoral visitations and instructions, and encouraging of all enterprise and development. His first care was to enlarge the Gujarat Mission by increasing the number of missionaries and schools, the building of local chapels, and the opening of a new mission centre at Amod. He undertook the founding of the new parish of St. Ignatius at Jacob Circle, which involved the building of a large and expensive church, with parish house, costing about two and a half lakhs of rupees. A still more extensive scheme was carried out by the building of a new Foundling Home and Orphanage in Agripada, to which the establishment was moved from Mazagon in 1915. This much he was able to execute; but he had other plans of more far reaching nature in mind. He attempted the establishment of a large Training College for female teachers in connection with the Clare Road Convent, and entered pretty far into negotiations with the Governor (Sir George Clarke) on the subject. The scheme was barred by certain objections taken in official quarters to its denominational character; and so it had to be dropped. Another and still more important enterprise was also projected, relating to female education. He found out that the growing desire for higher education among Indian Catholic girls had raised the demand for high-school and university courses beyond the supply. The existing conventual institutions were unable fully to meet this demand; partly on account of limitations of staff and money, partly because of the official restrictions of the educational code. Archbishop Jurgens felt the necessity of establishing a great high-school for girls on the lines of the St. Xavier's High School for boys; and we believe that, had it not been for the simultaneous failure of health and revenue, he would have carried out the scheme, in spite of the views of some that it would not prove a success.

At the beginning of his episcopate Archbishop Jurgens enjoyed the soundest of health; but presently there came a decline. He was a man who took things deeply to heart; and the distressful consequences of the war, and the anxieties connected with the internment of the German Fathers, broke him down utterly. He gradually lapsed into condition of semi-paralysis, the nature of which seems rather to have puzzled the doctors. He sank into a condition of premature old age, and became practically incapable of transacting business, so that the administration of the diocese fell gradually into the hands of the Vicar-General. A prolonged stay in Europe might have saved him in time; but the incidence of the war put an end to that resource. The end came on unexpectedly soon.

He received the holy rites of the Holy Catholic and Roman Church on Wednesday morning and died eventually of broncho-pneumonia on Thursday morning at three o'clock, the clergy of the Holy Name being present at his death. Dr. Gilder and Dr. Ferreira were in attendance all through his last illness.

SOME APPRECIATIONS.

The Editor of the "Examiner" writes:—Archbishop Jurgens was a man much beloved by his subjects, both clergy and laity. He had one excellent quality of a Superior, and that was sympathetic encouragement. He took a large, wide view of things, and realised that men are not cattle to be driven or tigers to be tamed. Their individuality, their personal character and disposition must be recognised and accepted. They must be encouraged and supported in their enterprises, and restrained only where this seems to be absolutely necessary. Large-mindedness and elasticity was, I say, his prevailing characteristic. It is true that he like most large-minded men—had one or two points of narrowness; but they were few, and did not inconvenience anybody but himself. On the other hand, however elastic and accommodating, he was capable of being extremely firm and strong-handed where some principle was at stake—though he seldom had to resort to measures of severity.

In one respect his large-mindedness degenerated into a weakness, and that was in relation to money. There was nothing of parsimony about him. If there was any good thing to be done it must be done, and money was no consideratio. In this matter he thought neither of himself nor of his successors, or how his lavishness would tell on them. In small things and in great he could never keep money. He was so badly at the mercy of every loafer and beggar, that at last—as the only remedy—he had to go about with an empty purse. I remember one occasion when he had to borrow an anna for a tram-fare to send me home. When first he entered into office as successor of Archbishop Dalhoff, he found himself with Rs. 700 in the bank as the sum total of the diocesan exchequer. But this did not prevent him from enhancing the monthly disbursement for the Anand Mission, or from buying a new plot of ground for St. Ignatius Church, and starting that building. He was confident that money would come in; and so it did. He was able to meet each liability as it arose, at least for some years. But at last the expenditure began to exceed the income, and he had to eke out with loans, which saddle the diocese with a considerable burden for interest alone, and will take a long time in the future to get rid of. Still it must be said that—except by way of alms given to undeserving beggars—Archbishop Jurgens never *wasted* anything. He never undertook any enterprise which was not a real response to a real need, or without weighing the merits and practical workability of the scheme. The capital sunk was always well spent. It enriched the equipment of the diocese where it was needed, and never left anything to be regretted—except the financial burden itself which was left behind.

I look back to the advent of Father Jurgens as administrator of Bombay in 1906 as a godsend. Catholic journalism is not always a tranquil occupation, and not always an encouraging one. But under Archbishop Jurgens it was a perfect pleasure to work—he was so appreciative and sympathetic. His large-mindedness came out in this. He recognised that every human work must have defects; and so long as the substance is good and the defects incidental, it was a matter of congratulation. He was not only appreciative and sympathetic, he was also—a rarer quality—*loyal* to his subjects. It occasionally falls to the lot of a Catholic editor to be misunderstood and attacked. In such cases Archbishop Jurgens made straight for the main point: Was the thing complained of wrong? Was it unsound in doctrine, or injudicious, or inexpedient? When once convinced that there was no fault in this score, he would not give the Editor away by shelving the matter or attempting a half-hearted compromise. He took up the challenge himself, and defended the cause of the Editor as his own. Only on one occasion did he "come down" on the poor Editor. That was over a trifling joke about a bishop's mitre and staff, which caused most people to roar with laughter; but he took it very seriously indeed.

As regards his appreciativeness, he had the specially precious art of praise without flattery. An editor is much in the same position as a cook, who is always told when anything is nasty, and never told when anything is nice. It is sometimes dangerous to praise a dish to the cook, because if you do he will probably give you the same thing over again till it becomes nauseating. But with an editor there is not so much danger of this. It is really an encouragement to find that one's writings do not simply go down into the silent abyss; to find that they have awakened a response, an appreciation from at least one competent reader. So it was with Archbishop Jurgens. He never lost an opportunity of remarking on the suitability, the utility of anything in the paper which struck him in that light; and one went away with a comforting feeling that the work was after all not done in vain. He was also ready with suggestions of things which might profitably be done; which however he never forced or pressed, leaving the idea to appeal in its own merits.

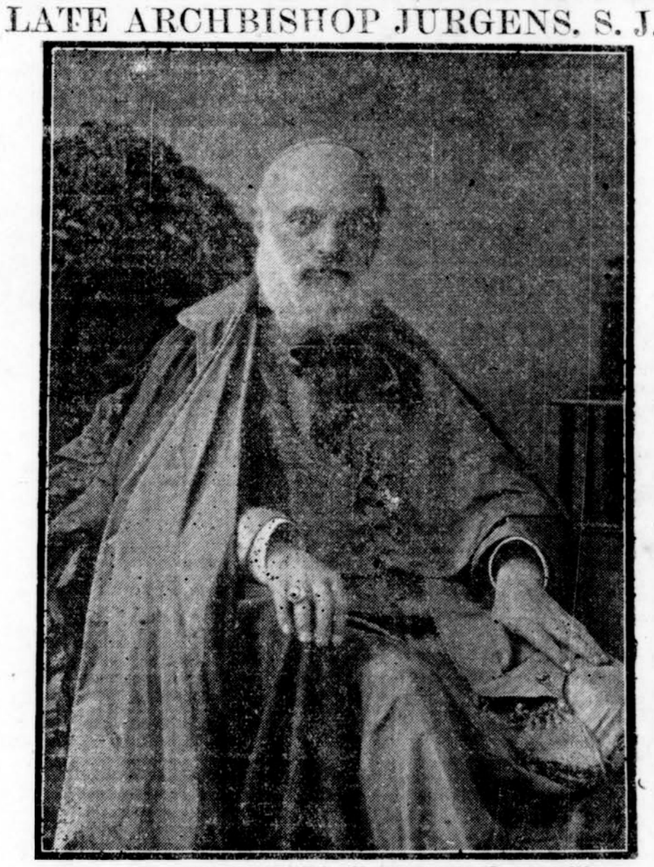
The Architect of St. Ignatius Church writes:—

Archbishop Jurgens was something of a *dilettante* in art. He knew a good deal about it, and was capable of understanding *points* of design, style and taste, both architecture and decoration. It was due solely to his encouragement that I undertook to work out the plans of St. Ignatius Church. He showed the greatest interest in the drawings, and in the progress of the building, paying visits frequently and bringing his guests, and discussing the details of the work as it went on. He was strongly imbued with the principle that everything connected with the Church must be the best possible. Nothing could be too good. The question of cost never stood in the way; and if it was a choice between a more or less expensive design, he always preferred the more expensive, by a sort of instinct. Never once did he give a hint about trying to save anything. There was always a free field for working on the best possible lines. It was due to him that the Church was made in the Early Romanesque style. "We have had enough Gothic" he said. "Let us make another and more ancient type known in India." He continued to pay for the decoration-work when the building was finished, until at last the exchequer ran dry in October 1915. After that I had to send round the hat for contributions, and got together about Rs. 700 with which to finish the job. He was also assiduous in buying or collecting ecclesiastical objects such as vestments, sacred vessels and pictures for the Church; selecting those which were in agreement with the general style. People of the artistic temperament are usually "kittle cattle to deal with," and seldom can agree or work together for long. But Archbishop Jurgens' respect for the autonomy of his subjects came in beneficially here, so that we worked together from beginning to end without a hitch.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral service took place at the Church of the Holy Name and was presided over by Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun assisted by Very Rev. A. Gyr, Administrator Apostolic of the Arch-diocese and by the Rev. A. Bruder, Administrator Apostolic, Poona. At Bhuleshwar the Rev. A. Goodier S. J., of the St. Xavier's College, delivered the funeral oration. The internment took place at the Sewree Roman Catholic Mortuary.

LATE ARCHBISHOP JURGENS, S. J.



WHOSE DEATH TOOK PLACE AT 3 A.M. ON THURSDAY MORNING.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

A suit was filed to-day in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad by Babu Kanhyialal and other rate-payers of the Allahabad Municipality against Mr. H S. Crosthwaite, I.C.S., Chairman, Mr. O M. Chiene, Junior Vice-Chairman Mr Abel and other members of the Municipal Board under the New Act, alleging that as in Ward No. 4 there was no election the Board was illegally constituted and praying that the defendants be restrained by an injunction from acting as members and from spending or exercising any control over municipal funds or any other property of the Board.

Mr. Ladli Prasad Zutshi applied for an immediate interim injunction, but the Court ordered notices to be issued at the first instance and fixed Saturday for hearing of the notices.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2500
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans	9.50
Egyptian F. G. F.	Mutilated
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at	
Oct.	15.79
Dec.	16.11
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	15.40
Dec.	15.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Sept	9.38—11
Sept.-Oct.	9.33—11
Oct.-Nov.	9.23—10
Nov.-Dec.	9.16—9
Dec.-Jan.	9.13—9
Jan.-Feb.	9.13—8
Feb.-March	9.12—9
March-April	9.12—9
April-May	9.12—8
May-June	9.17—8
June-July	9.15—8
July-Aug.	9.12—8
Aug.-Sept	9.26—6
Sept-Oct.	9.04—7

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	13.63
January	13.60
March	13.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

N.G. Bengal	Good	6.69
" "	Fully Good	6.87
" "	Fine	7.05
" No. 1	Oomra Good	7.29
" "	Fully "	7.47
" "	Fine	7.65
" Broach	Good	8.69
" "	Fully Good	8.97
" "	Fine	9.05
" Scinde	Good	6.69
" "	Fully Good	6.87
" "	Fine	7.05

Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

The Manchester Cloth Market is firm and encouraging Indian demand.

The tone of Yarn Market is stiff with a healthy demand.

London, Sept. 26.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. sellers 80.

VAIDYA SAMMELAN.

COMPETITION FOR PRIZE-ESSAYS.

In connection with the ensuing Session of the above Sammelan to be held in Poona from December 22, to December 25 (both days inclusive), various subjects have been fixed for prize essays, details of which may be had on application to Mr. Krishna Shastri Kawde, Secretary, VIII Vaidya Sammelan, 588 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Official and Personal.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer left Simla on tour yesterday.

Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Kt., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 10th October, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave from the 9th October to the 10th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten as Consul for Siam at Bombay has been confirmed by his Majesty's Government.

Khan Sahib Bazullah Sahib, Presidency Magistrate of Madras, convicted Mr. E. S. Dunhill, Director of the Permanent Investment Saving and Lending Society, of having issued a false balance-sheet for the year 1914, and sentenced him to suffer a month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default further simple imprisonment for five months.

AN OFFICER AND A TERRITORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While walking home from the Picture Palace, Poona, on Tuesday night last. I happened to be walking behind about half a dozen soldiers who had also come from the same place as myself when suddenly two cyclists came on from behind, the leading one being able to pass us without pulling up, but the second had to pull up owing to the crowd closing in on the road; and it happened to be that one of these soldiers was in his way and instead of ringing his bell he called out to the soldier: Get out of the way you "damned swine." The man on this cycle was in plain clothes and the soldier asked him who he was calling a "damned swine." With this the cyclist dismounted and came back and asked the soldier if he knew he was talking to an officer. The soldier replied: "I am an Englishman, sir, I am not a 'damned swine.'" Then the officer asked for the man's name and number which was willingly given to him. The officer then remarked. "I suppose you are a B.—Territorial." A gentleman who was standing by with four others, two of whom were ladies of Poona, asked him if he did not feel ashamed of himself for what he had said to the soldier. With that the officer made off.

May I ask your readers' sir, who they would think the best soldier, the Territorial who has already done his duty in Mesopotamia and is now back in Poona owing to ill-health, or the unmanly officer who would lower himself to call a soldier in the King's uniform, "a damned swine?" I hope, sir, before this officer rides through the streets of Poona again he will take a glass of Condy's Fluid and wash his mouth out and the next time remember when he is in the presence of ladies.—Yours, etc.,

HAROLD TUCKER.

Poona Sept. 27.

P. S.—You may leave my name in print. Perhaps this manly officer will call and see me.

FIRE AT NALL BAZAAR.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the godown of a three storeyed house situated in Dhabu Lane, Nall Bazaar. The godown contained cotton twine, and other miscellaneous goods, belonging to one Shaik Alli Adamalli. On an alarm being raised several engines repaired to the scene of the fire and extinguished it in a short time. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 7,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

(Continued from column 6.)

had power to go into the matter and see if the words complained of did not come under section 4 of the Act.

Referring to the extracts from papers of other provinces in "New India" complained of as objectionable reproduction, Mrs. Besant submitted it was a question of whim or bias of the local Government. There was no law which guided the newspaper people since that which was safe in Bombay entailed forfeiture in Madras. It was not only difference between the Provinces but also as to the classes of papers in the same presidency. The Anglo-Indian papers could say things to which the pro-Indian papers could not give answer. Here Mrs. Besant referred to the question of reserved compartments in Railways.

The Advocate-General pointed out that Mrs. Besant was not right in assuming that reservation was illegal.

Mrs. Besant said an Anglo-Indian paper was left alone for writing objectionable things but her writing in answer to it was brought in. Mrs. Besant trusted that the judgment of the Calcutta High Court would no longer continue unchallenged, and submitted that the finding of that Court was not binding on the Madras High Court. She maintained that the Court had right in administering the Act, to construe it rationally and in consonance with other statutes, and also natural justice. A penal statute must be constructed favourably to accused. Any irregularity ought to render subsequent proceedings null and void. She submitted that the powers of the High Court were very seriously involved in the Act.

SECURITY ORDER ILLEGAL.

LATER.

Continuing her argument yesterday Mrs. Besant said the action of the Magistrate in imposing security on her was illegal as the Magistrate under section 3, had no power both to cancel and vary the order. The security should have been demanded by the Local Government.

The Chief Justice remarked that under section 22, their Lordships had no power to go into the matter.

Mrs. Besant said that if it was held that section 22 barred the interference of the High Court in a case in which security was imposed by mistake on a person who was not the owner of a press, then that section was *ultra vires* as no legislature had power to oust the jurisdiction of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer pointed out that she must apply under the Charter Act to urge the illegality of the order.

Mrs. Besant said that she had put in a special petition under that Act which their Lordships might consider.

Their Lordships pointed out that the Bench being specially constituted under the Press Act, it could not hear a petition under the Charter Act.

Mrs. Besant further argued that the "New India" Press was the old "Madras Standard" Press and grounds had to be shown by the Government before imposing any security and she cited in support the judgment of the Patna High Court in a recent case.

Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer: What you say is that the fact of giving security does not make the Government order of forfeiture legal, but that the order of forfeiture must rest on the legality of the imposition of security itself.

Mrs. Besant: Yes.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY CASE.

PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH COURT.

MRS. BESANT ARGUING HER OWN CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

A special bench constituted of the Officiating Chief Justice, Justice Ayling, and Justice Seshagiri Iyer, sat to-day to hear the application of Mrs. Besant to revise the order of the Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 2,000 demanded on her as keeper of the "New India" press. Mrs. Besant appeared to argue the case in person. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Advocate-General, with Mr. E. R. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, represented the Government.

Mrs. Besant opened the case by reading her petition and summarising the affidavits. Arguing on the merits of case she said her first difficulty was that the ground she had to traverse was practically almost new. No assistance was given of the construction of the Act to the bench by the case of law. This made it perhaps easier for her as by-man to argue.

SIX REPORTED CASES.

There were only six reported cases since the Press Act was enacted, only five of these being really of any use at all. Referring to the Comrade case, she said though the illegality of the order had been found, it was held that the Court had no power to remedy the illegality. In another case, there was no argument at all, as it was held there was no jurisdiction. In the case reported in 22, Indian Cases, though the Magistrate could not specify the section of the Act under which he had acted, the High Court held the Magistrate might have acted under section 8 and that the order was not revisable by the High Court. In spite of the proviso under section 8, the Court appeared to be paralysed by the provision of section 22 and held that the Executive had absolute power even outside the Act. In the case of the "Zamindar" press, the forfeiture decided by the special bench of the Punjab Chief Court several articles were charged against the press. The editor in this case had received several warnings and the Court refused to alter the forfeiture but did not say it was powerless.

Chief Justice: In both the cases in the 24 Indian Cases, the Court held that it had power to revise the order.

TRIVIAL COLLECTION OF ODDS AND ENDS.

Mrs. Besant continuing said that the Court thought the forfeiture justified because of the strong language. The Court also held it had power to set aside the forfeiture but no power to vary it. In the case against the Legal Press, there was only one article charged. The Government Advocate in this case, however, did not specify the words complained of in any article, argued he was not bound to do so. But it was stated that the applicant would suffer no unfair disadvantage. Mrs. Besant here submitted that here was the first case in which a trivial collection of odds and ends were put together to justify forfeiture, and forfeiture leading on to further security. To pronounce the forfeiture legal was to make way for heavier forfeiture under the Press Act. In the present case there were twenty-four articles brought forward making up the case. Each of these might come under one or other of five different heads specified under the Act and there was nothing to show under which clause any of these articles were charged.

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, the Advocate-General specified the clauses under which Articles complained of, came generally.

Mrs. Besant contended there were no words in any of the articles referred to which were of the nature of the words described in the Press Act. The articles were condemned as a whole.

The Chief Justice remarked that if the whole of the words of the articles were complained of, then it would not be possible to quote a few isolated sentences here and there. It might be easier for the other side to pick out a few words which were strong while there might be other words which would lighten the meaning.

Mrs. Besant replied here that the difficulty was she did not know what she had to meet. The other side had exhibited multiplicity of articles and this contravened the principles laid down by the Privy Council in the case of N. A. Subramania Iyer. Multiplicity of misdemeanours did not amount to felony and if a man picked many pockets he would not become a burglar. She said in the judgment in the "Comrade" case it was held that the notification was bad in law. On this point a good deal of discussion took place.

Mrs. Besant then quoting from the "Comrade" case judgment pointed out how under the Act it was an offence even to bring into hatred or contempt those classes which embarass the Government by committing murder, robbery and other crimes.

STATUTE AGAINST ALL COMMON SENSE.

The Chief Justice remarked possibly the Judges of the Calcutta High Court put too wide a construction on the wording of the section.

Mrs. Besant said that the reflection of the Calcutta Judges on this case went to show that the statute was against all common sense, inasmuch as according to it, their Lordships had no power to question the discretion of the Executive.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mrs. Besant need not labour on the point as in the opinion of the Bench their Lordships

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September, 29, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

When in the early days of his viceroyalty Lord Curzon announced that the Government of India intended taking up the question of University reform, the announcement was hailed with satisfaction and even enthusiasm all over the country. It was not, however, long before,—to use the expressive language of the late Mr. Gokhale,—"the new-born hope that had thus gladdened our hearts was chilled to death, and we found that, instead of the measures we were looking for, we were to have only a perpetuation of the narrow, bigoted and inexpensive rule of experts." Lord Curzon's Indian Universities Act, in fact, put the hands of the clock back, mainly because it enormously increased the control of the Government over University administration and practically made each University a department of the State,—the evil effects of which were soon most glaringly manifested in the treatment meted out to the Calcutta University during the regime of Sir Harcourt Butler as Education Member and in the successful attempts made by Lord Sydenham's Government in dictating their own terms to the Bombay University. But more than this the greatest wrong done by the Act was its implication of emphatic but unmerited and gratuitous condemnation of the educated classes of the country. As the late Mr. Gokhale said in the Imperial Legislative Council, "it amounts to a formal declaration on the part of the Government of India, made with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, that the system of University education which has been in vogue in this country for the last fifty years has been a failure, and that the men educated under that system have proved themselves unworthy of being associated, in any appreciable degree, with the administration of their own Universities."

Reflections such as these naturally arise on the perusal of the provisions of the Patna University Bill, which Sir Sankaran Nair introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday. It is a most disconcerting comment on the progress of education and public spirit in this country, though a decade has passed since Lord Curzon's retrograde Universities Bill was placed on the Indian statute book when a Bill, though having a limited area of application but even more re-actionary in spirit, is introduced into a reformed Council as an earnest of the new angle of vision in educational matters! There is certainly a good deal in the proposed Bill as there was certainly a good deal in Lord Curzon's Act, with which those interested in education must heartily sympathise. But the essential provisions of the Bill,—provisions which must ultimately affect the character and extent of educational progress in the province,—are of so retrograde a character that it is difficult to reconcile them with the new liberalizing tendencies which, it is supposed, govern or are to govern, the general administration of the country. That the new province of Bihar and Orissa will soon have its University as it has already had a High Court, is certainly a matter of satisfaction But apart from the sense of disappointment created by the fact that a greater part of the necessary development of the University is to be indefinitely postponed owing to the stereotyped difficulty of finances, it is extremely regrettable that in doing this bare act of justice to the province, the Government of India should go out of their way to propose to give to its people a University, not of the kind of those existing in other parts of the country,—bad as they are in all conscience, so far as the representation of the interests of the people, whose children have to receive their education and whose whole future is bound up with the nature of the educational policy pursued goes,—but one far worse. There are, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya pointed out, many points in the provisions of the Bill which Indian opinion cannot endorse. Very little scope or independence, said Mr. Setalvad, were left to members of either the Senate or the Syndicate. The most reactionary innovation in the proposed constitution is that the Senate is to be merely a deliberative body and its resolutions are not to be in any way binding on the Syndicate. Thus even the few powers of making regulations providing for the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for University examinations and also for the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending pupils for the matriculation examinations,—powers which even Lord Curzon's Government's retrograde measure left untouched,—are not to be given to the Senate of the Patna University. Even the Syndicate, in whom the executive government of the University is nominally to be vested, is practically to be at the beck and call of the full-time Vice-Chancellor, who is to be nominated by Government and to be the principal executive officer and, therefore, the virtual dictator. Thus not only is the Senate, through which the slight sprinkling of Indian members manages to make its voice felt in the case of existing Universities, to be an ornamental body, but even the Syndicate is to be a sham.

The obvious effect of the proposed constitution will be that the Indian element that may be existent on the Syndicate will be almost completely divorced from any share in the administration of the University which will be managed by the Education Member of the Provincial Executive Council through the agency of the nominated Vice-Chancellor. It was in 1894 that Lord Ripon in addressing the University of Bombay expressed himself as follows:

"I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that the spread of education and especially of Western culture, carried on as it is under the auspices of this and other universities, imposes new and special difficulties upon the Government of this country. It seems to me, I must confess, that it is little short of folly that we should throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning, that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into the closest contact with English thought; and then that we should, as it were, pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we have ourselves created, and of those ambitions we have ourselves called forth. To my mind, one of the most important, if it be also one of the most difficult, problems of the Indian Government in these days is how to afford such satisfaction to these aspirations and to those ambitions as may render the men who are animated by them into the hearty advocates and the loyal supporters of the British Government."

It might seem hardly necessary to recall these words except to support the hope that now that Government have become acquainted with the strong disapproval the retrograde provisions of the Patna University Bill have evoked from the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and the public, they will see that the Bill will, when further considered by them, be brought into accord with the liberal principles enunciated by Lord Ripon.

Notes of the Day.

Why Falkenhayn Was Dismissed.

The appointment of Hindenburg which, it will be remembered occurred in mail week, it seems, attained one of its proximate objects, in so far as the German papers instead of talking about Roumania, made articles on the popular Field Marshal their principal topic. There is, in these papers, a good deal of sameness about the comments, but also some valuable admissions. The military expert of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," for instance, wrote significantly:

The seriousness of the situation, with a whole world of enemies arrayed against us, demands that the chief military posts should be occupied by men equal to that situation. For this reason,—a reason long ago felt by the entire German people, which, however, has been unable, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the war, to give utterance to it,—the appointment of Germany's greatest general to the leadership of the entire army has been found necessary. Some over-anxious persons see in it, perhaps, an admission to the enemy of the seriousness of our position, and fear lest this appointment be interpreted as an act of despair.

The writer did not share these fears. Since when, he asked, "has the sole reasonable policy the character of an act of despair?" In his opinion "just as it was Fredrick alone who was able to withstand the enemies in the Seven Years' War, so it is Hindenburg alone who can repulse the enemies of the Empire." As to Falkenhayn's reported subservience to the Crown Prince before Verdun, it is added that "Hindenburg is a man who will allow nobody to have a say in his plans."

Strategy and Politics.

It is remarkable how Falkenhayn's political and dynastic motives in attacking Verdun are now admitted even by the Pan-German Press. The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten", for instance, had no doubt that "his plans were hampered by erroneous political speculations." Lastly, the curious warning of the semi-official "Lokal-Anzeiger", from the pen of its director, Emil Zimmerman, may be quoted:

Precisely at this moment we are obliged to warn the world against expecting miracles from the two (Hindenburg and Ludendorf). We can only expect what is humanly possible. But, this will and must suffice for us, and will, we hope, fulfil all our common desires.

An Appreciation of Hindenburg.

An interesting appreciation of Hindenburg is contributed to the "Saturday Review" by Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, who was twice attached for manoeuvres to the German 14th Army Corps of which "Le Moloch Allemand," as the French call him, commanded the 28th Division. According to Sir Alfred Turner Hindenburg had no great reputation as a leader in the German Army, and he saw him worsted and outgeneralled by von Bissing and by General von Fallois. Hindenburg, says General Turner, gave one the idea of a resolute pig-headed man without any surplus share of brains and utterly ruthless. He resented General Turner's presence. He was not personally rude to him but was cold and encouraged the rudeness of others. He refused to admit him to the critiques after each day's manoeuvres, as other German Generals had always done.

His Early Success in the War.

General Turner was not impressed by Hindenburg's ability. He was a "typical Hun," a huge eater and drinker, and without culture or even "kultur." On one occasion the officers of his staff were discoursing on poetry in his presence and comparing the merits of Shakespeare, Schiller, and Goethe. After listening impatiently for a time, the General could stand it no longer, and he thus admonished them: "Meine Herren, I have never risked making myself weak by reading poetry, and I strongly advise you to follow my example!" As to his successes is the present war General Turner says:—

He retired some years ago, and was recalled at the outbreak of war to command in East Prussia because he has a thorough knowledge of the ground in that part of Germany. Luck was with him, and he defeated the Russians because a weak body of them, among whom were some of their corps d'elite, was most imprudently pushed forward at Tannenberg into the jaws of von Hindenburg and a vastly superior force. Afterwards he pushed back the Russians by weight of guns and numbers, for they were short of everything, artillery, munitions, and even small arms. Now things are changed and he cannot hold his own against them, much less can he carry out his bragging threats of marching through the streets of Petrograd.

Since that was written Hindenburg has failed on the Somme and on the Dobrudja Front.

India and Brighton.

The Maharajah of Patiala's gift of a thousand pounds to enable the starting of the fund proposed by Sirdar Daljit Singh for an Indian Memorial at Brighton in recognition of the hospitality to the Indian wounded soldiers, is a happy augury that a handsome sum will be collected and that the idea underlying the fund will be successfully realised. As Sir Walter Lawrence's report on the working of the Brighton Hospital showed the other day, the treatment which the Indian wounded obtained at Brighton was the best they could have secured and this country owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the people of Brighton, while the Indian soldiers on their part have left behind them a memory that will not soon pass away in the seaside metropolis. But it is well that something should be done to let succeeding generations of Englishmen realise the grateful recognition by India of the kindly care with which Indians who fought for the Empire were treated.

Treasury Romances.

Under the heading of "Treasury Romances" the mail papers print a most inspiriting study, by Mr. James Douglas, of the "voluntary contributions to war expenses" made in the last two years. For, as he observes at the outset, "the war has created a new kind of citizen hitherto unknown to the Treasury. He does not lend his money to the State—he gives it." This new citizen, says "The Spectator" commenting on the article, "is sometimes a man, sometimes a woman, sometimes a child." A firm at Sandakan sends £500 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. An American citizen from Summit, New Jersey, sends a cheque payable to the British Empire. Other cheques are from China, Saskatchewan, and from a Canadian, who sends £200 to repay his training at Keyham Engineering College nearly fifty years ago. An old man of seventy sends 10s. as a start out of an income of 30s. a week. Many gifts come from officers on active service, some of whom send a year's pay. A working man gives £20 10s., adding that he knows it is only a drop in the ocean, but "every drop may help us to gain the victory." Many of the most munificent gifts are anonymous, and many are from women,—one of whom declines to accept Exchequer bonds in return as it would feel like the price of blood. Then there is a splendid letter from a donkeyman on a tramp steamer, who asks the authorities not to mind his grammar; "grammer does not count as a rule with gentlemen"; a touching epistle from an old Irishman with two boys at home, one with jaundice in his stomach and the other not right in his head; and a shilling from a little girl of seven, who has two uncles fighting, and cleared her money-box to help the State.

The Health of the City.

Apparently, the low death-rate which began to be experienced in Bombay in the second week of the current month is being maintained, for we notice that last week the number of deaths showed an increase of only two over the figures of the previous week. The week's total was 461, giving a death rate of 24.47. The death rate in the corresponding week of last year was 25.53, but the past quinquennial mean was somewhat higher, being 28.51. Plague registered last week 11 attacks and eight deaths, being one attack and one death more than in the previous week. It is curious to find that not only an identical number of deaths from plague was registered in the corresponding week of last year, but the mean of the corresponding weeks in the past quinquennium was also the same! Small-pox registered three attacks and one death and cholera five attacks (including one imported from Poona), and two deaths last week. Four of the plague cases reported during the week were imported, two from Poona and one each from Kirkee and Nagar district. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as, follows: Phthisis, including tubercle of lung 32; other tubercular affections 6; respiratory diseases 137; malaria 7; enteric 2; diarrhoea 22; dysentery 16. There were 447 live-births during the week, in addition to 48 still births and 11 premature births.

Some Improvement.

The Madras Government deserves credit for steadily keeping in view the reform of the administration of criminal justice. A feature of the Madras administration is the increasing share that non-official gentlemen take, as honorary officers, in the disposal of criminal cases throughout the Presidency. In pursuance of the wise policy it has adopted, a further step forward is about to be taken for the constitution of village punchayet courts with enlarged criminal powers, for the trial of the large number of petty criminal cases that now come before the ordinary stipendiary magistrates working far away from the villages. A blot in the system of administration of criminal Justice is the practice of committing juveniles to prison, in the discredit of which all Local Governments share. Mere exhortations to magistrates have so far had little or no effect, and accordingly the Madras Government is shortly undertaking legislation. It is in contemplation to enact a Children's Act for the Presidency, the main features of which are (1) to prohibit absolutely imprisonment of persons under 14 years of age and to restrict it in the case of those between 14 and 16 years of age; (2) to set up juvenile courts; and (3) to enlarge the existing Reformatory schools. This is far in advance of anything hitherto undertaken in the provinces, and the Madras legislation will be awaited with keen interest.

BRITISH GALLANTRY ON SOMME.

INDIAN ARMY'S ADMIRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following telegrams have been published:—

From Sir Beauchamp Duff to Sir Douglas Haig, dated, Simla, 22nd September:—

"On behalf of the Army in India would express to you our deepest admiration of the skill, resource, gallantry and endurance of the army under your command in the successful operations that are now in progress."

From Sir Douglas Haig to Sir Beauchamp Duff:—

"All ranks of the armies under my command join me in sincere thanks to you and all our comrades of the Army in India for the very kind message of appreciation conveyed in your telegram of yesterday."

WATER-WORSHIP IN EAST AND WEST.

SACRED SPRINGS OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay held on Wednesday Mr. R. P. Masani read part second of his paper on water-worship. He said:—One might be inclined to attribute the worship of water to the economic value which water possesses in the hot and dry regions of the East, but there is ample evidence to show that people inhabiting lands rich in springs also held them sacred and paid their homage to the beings under whose protection they flowed. It is, therefore, the spiritual or religious element that has been the uppermost in the worship of water. Not unlike the Iranians, the Greeks adored their marine goddess Aphrodite; "born in the foam of the sea." The Romans had their water nymph Egeria. English folklore is full of proofs of the prevelance of water-worship in Great Britain. Throughout the west the cult of water was flourishing together with that of trees and stones when Christianity found its way to Europe.

A bath in the water of wells is believed to have the same efficacy for expiating sin as a bath in the holy rivers. Many of these wells are also renowned for their healing powers. In Bombay the Manmala Tank at Matunga which is now filled up had a reputation for curing measles. A draught of the water of Gomukhi-Ganga, near Girnar, gives immunity from an attack of cholera. The water of the Mrigi Kund near Junagadh cures leprosy and the Pipli Well near Talawad is well-known for the stimulating effect of its water on the digestive organs. The residents of Bombay, however, need not go to Talawad for this boon. There are in our midst the famous Bhikha Behram well in Church Gate Street and the High Court well in Mayo Road, renowned for similar properties of their water. In northern India hydrophobia is believed to be cured if the patient looks down seven wells in succession. In the island of Shiel there is a *vava* called Than-vav where mothers who cannot suckle their children wash their bodices which, when subsequently put on, cause the due secretion of milk. This virtue is also attributed to a well belonging to a Parsi family in Lonavla. Hot springs are also believed to be sacred to deities. Of these *Devki-Unai*, about 30 miles to the south of Surat, is a typical instance. The Arabs also regard the hot springs to be under the control of a *Valli* who makes the fire and keeps it burning. Several wells in India have a reputation for bestowing the blessings of parenthood. The water of seven wells is collected on the night of the Dewali and barren women bathe in it. In the Punjab sterile women are let down into a well during the Dewali. After the bath they are drawn up again and they perform the "Chaukpurna" ceremony with incantations. After this the well is supposed to run dry. This practice has its counterpart in various other lands. Sir James Frazer says that in Scotland wives who wished to become mothers resorted to the well of St. Fillan at Comric, and to the well of St. Mary at Whitekirk and in the Isle of May. Similarly, Child's Well in Oxford was supposed to have "the virtue of making barren women to bring forth."

Just as there are beneficent water-spirits, there are maleficent deities also. In India there are only a few of them, and they are easily propitiated, a goat or even a fish being enough, but on the continent the perils of the deep and treacherous pools gave the waterspirits a bad name and their fury emphasised the need for propitiating them with human sacrifices. Thus *Pujahs* to propitiate these spirits before embarking on a journey involving the crossing of water. Travellers on the Indian Railways will notice, even to-day, while crossing creeks and rivers, many a Hindu and Parsi traveller dropping from the train cocoanuts, sugar and flowers into the water in the hope of averting accidents. Gomme in his Ethnology of Folklore and also in Folklore as an Historical Science has skilfully analysed, in a luminous chapter on the localisation of primitive belief, the different phases in which water-worship is still found in the United Kingdom. Taking the more primitive elements as the basis, he shows that the lowest point is obtained from English ground, which only rises into the primitive stage in the northern counties, where ragbushes are found. On Welsh ground the highest point of primitive culture is the tradition of an animal guardian spirit of the well. On Irish ground the highest point is the identification of the well deity with the rain-god, while on Scottish ground the highest points recognisable elsewhere are accentuated in degree. Consideration of the ceremonies connected with the digging of wells and the different customs of decorating wells and the varied offerings to the nymphs and spirits inhabiting the waters was reserved by Mr. Masani for a third paper of the series

MR TODHUNTER'S DEPUTATION TO CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen regarding the deputation of Mr. Todhunter to Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula. The object of the Government in deputing him was to obtain materials from a study of the conditions under which Indian labour is working in those colonies for consideration in connection with the abolition of indentured labour which is shortly to come under discussion in London.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREEK REVOLUTION.

SENSATIONAL STEP BY M. VENIZELOS.

ALLIES' FRESH SUCCESSES

AN INDIAN V. C.

M. Venizelos in a statement says circumstances compel him to form a provisional government, not to overthrow the Athens regime, but to organise a force for defence of Greek Macedonia.

In a message to "The Times" M. Venizelos says he has exhausted every means to induce the rulers of Greece to take up arms in defence of their country but in vain, hence his present step.

The announcement of the resignation of General Moschopoulos, Chief of the Greek General Staff, was premature. He together with 500 officers, has memorialised the King to depart from neutrality.

Mitylene has joined the national Defence movement, while Corfu has proclaimed its automony pending communication with the committee of national defence.

A Greek battleship has joined the allied fleet.

General Haig reports fresh British progress, north of Flers, further enemy trenches on a front of 2,000 yards have been carried, while east of the Thiepval, the British took the strong enemy work styled Stuff Redoubt.

The French carried a wood strongly held by the enemy east of Vermandovillers, appreciably extended their progress east and south-east of Rancourt and penetrated St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

The Roumanians in the Vulcan pass attacked and drove back the enemy, who are retiring hastily northwards Quiet prevails in Dobrudja.

Serbian attacks in Macedonia continue successfully.

The Victoria Cross has been won by Naik Shahamad Khan, of the Punjabis, for conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section and but for his great gallantry and determination the line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

GREEK BATTLESHIP JOINS ALLIED FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 28.

The battleship Hydra has joined the Allied Fleet.

SENSATIONAL TURN OF EVENTS IN GREECE.

M. VENIZELOS FORMING PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

ALLIES' FURTHER GAINS ON WESTERN FRONT.

GREEK REVOLUTION.

DECISIVE STEP BY M. VENIZELOS.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 27.

The announcement of the resignation of General Moschopoulos, Chief of General Staff, was premature. He, together with 500 officers, has memorialised the King to depart from neutrality.

The departure of M. Venizelos for Salonika to place himself at the head of the military movement in favour of taking action against the Bulgarians has created the profoundest sensation. Public opinion favours the immediate abandonment of the policy of inactivity. Everything indicates that the present Government will be immediately replaced by a Government of action.

M. Venizeles, in a statement, says that circumstances compel him to form a provisional government, not to overthrow the Athens regime, but to organise a force for the defence of Greek Macedonia.

M. VENIZELO'S MESSAGE TO "TIMES."

In a message to "The Times" M. Venizelos says he has exhausted every means to induce the rulers of Greece to take up arms in defence of their country but in vain, so he is now bound to respond to the call of his countrymen and lead to the rescue of their brethren in Macedonia who are oppressed by Bulgarian invaders. He has only taken this supreme step because he is convinced that the present controllers of Greek policy do not honestly intend to arm the country and expel the invader. This, he says, is not a revolution in the ordinary sense, and is in no sense against the King or the dynasty. It is his last effort to induce the King to come forth as the King of the Hellenes and protect his subjects.

A telegram from Salonika says Corfu has proclaimed its autonomy pending communication with the Committee of National Defence.

MITYLENE JOINS THE MOVEMENT.

M. VENIZELOS' APPEAL TO THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Sept. 27.

Mitylene has joined the national defence movement.

M. Venizelos has received an ovation on landing at Suda. He delivered a speech appealing to the King to head the movement against the traditional enemies of Greece.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily News" Athens correspondent states that 21,000 disbanded reservists in Crete and 20,000 in other islands are trying to reach Salonika in small steamers.

SUCCESSFUL SERBIAN ATTACKS.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 27.

Serbian attacks have been successfully continued. The enemy brought up reinforcements against Kajmackalan and attempted a series of futile counter-attacks. Many prisoners were taken.

It was observed that fresh Bulgarians were attacking under the influence of drink.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"Le Tempo" Salonika correspondent says the Bulgarians have after Florina a series of strong positions with extensive entanglements.

KITCHENER FUND.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Council of the Kitchener Fund has decided to establish commercial scholarships to enable Britons who have served in the forces or the sons of men who have been killed or disabled in the war, to travel and study in the Allied countries. Their value will be £150 yearly.

This is supplementary to the funds for the purpose of relieving disabled men.

FRESH BRITISH PROGRESS.

TRENCHES NORTH OF FLERS CARRIED.

ALSO ENEMY REDOUT EAST OF THIEPVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

General Haig last night reported:—Excellent progress has been made to-day. We carried north of Flers further enemy trenches on a front of 2,000 yards and are now level with the east side of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

Fierce fighting took place north-east of Thiepval, in the course of which we stormed and now hold the enemy work styled Stuff Redoubt on the main ridge 2,000 yards north-east of the village.

Over 1,800 rifles, four Flammenwerfer and many thousands of rounds of artillery ammunition and grenades were taken at Combles in addition to the large French captures of material. The total of prisoners taken by us in the fortnight is 10,000.

Two enemy aeroplanes and two kite-balloons were destroyed yesterday. Two of our machines are missing.

GERMANS' VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

EIGHT BATTALIONS WIPED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The capture of Morval and Les Boeufs went like clockwork. The Germans were either surprised or are losing their powers of resistance; anyhow, they surrendered easily. Our casualties were extraordinarily light and the enemy's very heavy. The prisoners say eight battalions were wiped out.

ALLIES TACTICS AT COMBLES.

ENEMY'S RETREAT CUT OFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs that the French attack on the 26th made Combles virtually untenable by the enemy. We learned from the prisoners that the Germans proposed to evacuate the position during the night, so our artillery barraged intensely all night across their line of retreat to prevent the German withdrawal, hence the enormous booty taken.

PRESIDENT POINCARE CONGRATULATES KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

President Poincare has telegraphed to King George congratulating him on the brilliant British successes

FRENCH PROGRESS SOUTH OF SOMME.

WOOD CARRIED EAST OF VERMANDOVILLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Sept 27.

This afternoon's communiqué says.—South of the Somme there has been a fairly lively artillery contest in Barleaux district. A brilliantly executed attack yesterday enabled us to carry the wood strongly held by the enemy east of Vermandovillers forming a salient in our line.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK BRILLIANTLY REPELLED.

FRENCH PROGRESS EAST OF RANCOURT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Last night's communiqué said:—North of the Somme after violent artillery bombardment the enemy strongly attacked our new positions between Bonchavesnes and Abbe Farm. A brilliant French counter-attack rushed to meet the assaulting enemy, waves of whom were thrown back in disorder with heavy losses. We took 250 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

We appreciably extended our progress east and south-east of Rancourt and penetrated St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S RECORD.

BRINGS DOWN HIS 17TH MACHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Last night's communiqué says:—Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser alone brought down two German aeroplanes and a captive balloon, making his 17th machine hitherto. Four other machines were wrecked.

Fourteen of our aeroplanes dropped 110 big calibre bombs on the railway area at Appilly, twenty-two on Laon railway station and seventeen at Montfaucon.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN TRANSYLVANIA.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS.

AUSTRIANS' HASTY RETREAT NORTHWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A Roumanian communiqué reports that fierce fighting continues south of Hermannstadt.

The Roumanians in the Vulcan Pass attacked and drove back the enemy, who are retiring hastily northwards.

Quiet prevails in Dobrudja. There has been cannonade along the Danube.

AIR RAID ON BUKHAREST.

40 KILLED: 50 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 28.

A Zeppelin and six German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the city. Forty persons were killed and fifty injured, including Boy Scouts.

NUMEROUS NAVAL AEROPLANE RAIDS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH EXPLOITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is officially announced that naval aeroplanes bombed and apparently hit enemy airship sheds at Evere, Berchen, Saint Agathe and Etterbeck near Brussels. The bombs struck buildings and presumably ammunition stores close to the sheds at Evere. Heavy explosions occurred and large volumes of smoke were observed. All our machines returned safely.

THE LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An Exchange telegram from Copenhagen says Esbj-erg fishermen report four Zeppelins flying south-east; one was damaged and accompanied by destroyers.

COMFORTS FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

PARCELS TO BE CONVEYED FREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept 26.

It is officially announced that it has been arranged that parcels of comforts for British troops in India from eleven to eighty pounds shall be conveyed free.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

EXPORT OF SEED EXCEPT TO ALLIES PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Sept. 27.

The export of cotton seed except to the Allies is prohibited. Every precaution is being taken to avert Nile floods in lower Egypt.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS IN RIGA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Serious patrol encounters have occurred in the Tirul swamp south of Riga.

STEAMERS SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Norwegian steamer Burjord has been sunk.

The British steamer Brownwen and Norweigian steamer Dania have been sunk.

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MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IMPROVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following telegram dated the 26th September has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia:—

The recent operations have been confined to air raids. During the bombardment of the enemy's trenches on the night of the 19th one of our aeroplanes raided an enemy aerodrome at Shumran and dropped eight to twenty bombs which fell all round the machine apparently damaging the same and put out the lanterns left on the ground by the guard who fled on the approach.

Yesterday the raid was repeated. Early morning two of our aeroplanes successfully bombed a hangar descending to 100 feet. One of our machines was damaged. A bullet cut the control wire. The aeroplane's nose dipped a thousand yards but it righted itself and landed safely It is easily repairable. The Turks believing they had destroyed the machine started cheering in the trenches. Several exposed themselves and were picked off by our snipers.

An enemy Fokker which was reported destroyed by our artillery, after being brought down by an aviator has not been seen up again. The situation on the Tigris front is unchanged. Mid-September may be reckoned as a turn of the year, mornings and evenings being fresh and the nights cold. The heat in the day time is not excessive. The health of the troops is rapidly improving. With this welcome change the "shamal" which began on July 18th, has been blowing with short interruptions till September 22nd affording great relief.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 104.

MOSQUITO NETTING FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

EXEMPTION TO BRITISH NET LACE WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Three months' exemption is being granted to net lace workers liable for military service, in view of the need for completion before Christmas of Government contracts for 4¾ million yards of mosquito netting mostly for Mesopotamia.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Mesopotamia Commission met again to-day.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

ISSUE OF 6 P. C. THREE YEARS EXCHEQUER BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is officially announced that the Bank of England will shortly issue six per cent three years Exchequer bonds and that the issue of five percent Exchequer Bonds maturing on October 5th, 1919, will be discontinued.

RE-EXAMINATION OF GERMAN ELDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Germany has ordered the re-examination of exempted men of the classes from 1870 to 1875.

A Rotterdam paper says that von Bissing has withdrawn permission for the wives of German soldiers and officials to remain in Belgium. Even those who have established households must leave.

ELECTORAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A conference will shortly be held to prepare a scheme of electoral reform, redistribution of seats and registration.

INDIAN V. C. HERO

NAIK SHAHAMAD KHAN PUNJABIS.

GREAT GALLANTRY AND DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2[8].

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Naik Shahamad Khan, of the Punjabis, for conspicuous bravery.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The "Gazette" gives details of the circumstances in which the Victoria Cross was won by Naik Shahamad Khan, of the Junjabis, for conspicuous bravery.

While in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position, he beat off three counter-attacks and worked the gun single-handed after all his men except two belt-fillers, had been killed or wounded. He held the gap for three hours under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When the gun was knocked out by hostile fire, he and the two belt fillers held the ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. Then with three men sent to assist him, he brought back the gun and ammunition and a severely wounded man who was unable to walk. Finally he returned and removed the remaining arms and equipment. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHIELD COMPETITION FOR BOYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The National Rifle Association has issued this year's results of the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition for boys shooting with a small bore rifle.

Three hundred and twenty-three teams in all parts of the Empire competed in the senior competition for boys over fifteen years and 197 in the junior, representing a total of 50,000 boys.

The New Plymouth High School, New Zealand, won the first prize in both competitions.

A very large proportion of the fifty prizes in the senior competition was won by Australia, whee the cadet system is in an advanced stage. The English teams were fairly prominent in the junior competition. Entries from Canada, South Africa and New Zealand show some increase over those for the last year.

The competition was founded in 1910 by Lieut.-Colonel Raymond Schumacher, South Africa.

CANADA'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.

The Canadian Government has offered to advance Great Britain ten millions sterling for payment for imperial war supplies in Canada.

THE SUPER SPY.

BARON SCHENCK AND HIS MEN.

Mr. George Renvick, in a message to the "Chronicle," supplies some picturesque details of the Baron Schenck, the German super-spy, who was expelled from Athens in mail week.

His house, he says, is a handsome and commodious residence in Charillaou Tricoupi-street, a thoroughfare off one of the main streets of Athens, and in the very centre of the city. At all the street corners his sentinels were posted and his scouts haunted every cafe in the neighbourhood. He evidently had quite a formidable garrison inside his house.

While I was looking at the building two nights ago the front door opened to admit one of his comitadjis, who, like his comrades in arms, was a man of fierce demeanour, who would have played the part of a low street villain in melodrama.

The presence of an observing stranger at once brought numerous members of the garrison to the "qui vive." At the windows heads appeared, and soon after the door closed it opened again, and a man emerged to rush down the street. This messenger raised a hornets' nest of slouching-gaited bravos.

THE BARON'S BRAVOS.

Another tour round the house, and the immediate neighbourhood revealed the interesting fact that written reports concerning the doings of the band outside were furnished direct to the baron. These documents were pushed under the front door. In a space of about five minutes I passed, or was followed, by nearly fifty of the baron's bravos, intent on seeing what I was up to.

Inside the House was a university of spies and the pay headquarters for a formidable band of spies and desperadoes. The baron is said to have had a couple of score of ferocious retainers, while the watchers outside must have numbered at the very least a hundred. It would appear that the baron contemplated resistance, and the people of Athens looked curiously at the house, wondering if it would soon become famous as the Athens "Fort Chabrol."

HIGH COURT.

"CHRONICLE" DEFAMATION SUIT.

APPLICATION FOR A COMMISSION REFUSED.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SURAJMAL B. MEHTA ..... Plaintiff.

v.

B. G. HORNIMAN & OTHERS ... Defendants.

The further hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court against the Editor, manager and proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle," for damages for his defamation contained in two articles of the "Chronicle" in the issues of the 7th and 15th March 1916, was resumed before his Lordship yesterday at 11-45 a.m.

At the outset his Lordship asked the reason of the delay in filing the written statement. Mr. Bahadurji said that owing to the vacation there was some delay. Counsel had returned the draft of the written statement on the 14th June and after that it took some time to show to the various clients. There was in fact no real delay in filing the statement.

His Lordship then gave his decision dismissing the defandants' application for a commission to examine Tatya Sahib Holker and his clerk Vinayakrao in Indore. He said in the first place he might not be in Bombay to hear the case if the request were granted. There had been culpable delay on the part of the defendants in filing the written statement and in making this application and he would not be justified in granting it.

Mr. Strangman said he believed that Mr. Bahadurji had closed his case.

Mr. Bahadurji replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Strangman asked if Mr. Bahadurji wanted to justify everything that was said.

Mr. Bahadurji replied that he proposed to justify nothing except what appeared to be facts and which did not appear in the proceedings.

Mr. Strangman asked leave to recall the plaintiff to give evidence in regard to the evidence given by Mr. I. N. Mehta as to his having wanted the report of the case to be kept out of the papers.

Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta was then examined.

I take it that on the evening of the 25th (Saturday) you were unnerved on account of the course events had taken in Mr. Justice Davar's Court?—Yes.

Have you any clear recollection as to what occurred after you came out of the court?—Not quite clear, but I have got some recollection.

Have you any recollection of talking to that gentleman Mr. Mehta?—I have no recollection.

Did you speak to Mr. Dastur?—Yes, I think he is the reporter of the "Times of India."

Is it likely that you asked him not to report any matter against you?—Yes.

Is it possible that you could have said anything to anybody about the likelihood of the suit being settled?—Impossible.

Had you been quite fairly dealt with by the press before this?—No.

Mr. Bahadurji: That is a new matter. I object to this.

Mr. Strangman said not a single word was said in the "Chronicle" when Dada's suit was compromised although a previous report of the case had appeared.

His Lordship said it was quite reasonable that witness should be questioned to show that he had reasons for not wishing the report to appear in the papers.

When a consent decree was taken before Mr. Justice Beaman and Dada withdrew all the allegations against you, was there a report printed in the "Bombay Chronicle"—No report was printed in the "Chronicle."

SOLICITORS EXAMINED.

His Lordship here enquired whether Thackerlal, the clerk of Messrs. Vacha & Co., who Nanabhoy said, had drawn the instructions was available.

Mr. Bahadurji informed the judge that he was told by Mr. Vacha that the observations were dictated by him to the typist himself. Mr. Vacha said Dada gave him instructions and in his presence he dictated the observations to the typist.

Mr. Framji Manakji Vacha was then called and examined by the Court. He gave evidence to the above effect. He added that the remarks in the observations against Mr. Surajmal were made by him; they were his own remarks and not Dada's. He thought the conduct of Mr. Surajmal was not a proper conduct which an attorney ought to follow. That was the only object in making the remarks. Mr. Nanabhoy must have gone over these observations, because if there was any mistake he could point that out to him. Mr. Nanabhoy might have been present when Dada gave instructions for observations. He (witness) took all the responsibility of the attack on Mr. Surajmal.

Mr. Shavakshaw Nariman, Solicitor, was then examined with reference to the documents that were produced in the court of Mr. Justice Davar to Mr. Bahadurji when Mr. Surajmal was under the cross-examination of Mr. Davar (counsel). Witness said that Mr. Vacha had a lien of costs on the documents and refused to part with them. But he handed over the two drafts, now exhibits in this case, and witness handed them to Mr. Bahadurji.

MR. BAHADURJI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bahadurji said that although the case had taken some time for his Lordship to record evidence, there were really very few points involved. If his Lordship read the articles complained of it would be found that they purported to contain reports of the proceedings in court of the case of Bhagwandas v. Ghandhi and observations based in those proceedings and on the written statement in the suit. The articles could be divided into three parts. First, they were reports of proceedings, about which there was no complaint. Those were correct reports. Secondly, the articles contained comments which were fair comments. Thirtly, there was only one statement of fact and that was that "Mr. Surajmal's suit was settled over the head of the other solicitor." He would ask his Lordship to read the two articles through and regard them as a whole. The articles invited the attention of the authorities that controlled the officers of the court, such as solicitors, and that controlled the administration of justice. There were one or two things that one ought to bear in mind in connection with the plaintiff. A promissory note was passed in favour of Shambupursad in April, 1913. Bhagwandas filed a suit on that note in July 1915. His brother Shumbupursad died in June, 1914. Between 1913 and 1914 no attempt was made to demand payment of the note though it was alleged in the plaint in that suit that repeated demands were made. Bhagwandas relied upon letters which were written in May, 1915. They were all four of them written between the 5th of April and 7th of May, 1915. In the written statement of that suit it was said that Shambu Parsad was only a nominee of Mr. Surajmal. According to Dada the promissary note in question was passed by him to Mr. Surajmal. Dada said in his written statement that he was unwilling to file a suit against Tatya Saheb Holkar. He eventually filed the suit. During the pendency of that suit arrangements were arrived at between himself and Mr. Surajmal that if Mr. Surajmal succeeded in obtaining Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 from Holkar Dada would pay Mr. Surajmal Rs. 3,000. Ultimately, according to the written statement in the suit, Surajmal settled the case with Dada direct and paid him a cheque for Rs. 9,000. Those were the objections, so far as the pleadings were concerned. Counsel then dealt in detail with the proceedings in the suit of Bhagwandas v. Ghandi and drew attention to what, he said, were peculiar features in that suit which would attract anyone's attention and excite suspicion. He then dealt with Surajmal's evidence. That evidence suggested that Mr. Surajmal settled the suit over the head of the other attorney.

SURAJMAL'S CONDUCT.

Surajmal was asked three times as to the allegation that he gave a draft of a notice to Dada to be taken to Mr. D'Cunha to send to Tatya Saheb Holkar. At first he said he did not do so. Asked a second time he said, "I cannot remember whether I did so or not." Then the question was put a third time in another form: "Can you swear that you did not do so?" And Surajmal answered that he could not swear that he did not do so. His Lordship should read the whole of the evidence before the Court and consider how that conduct of Mr. Surajmal would strike any casual reader. Question after question was put to Mr. Surajmal by Mr. Davar in the suit if his was conduct that was honourable, and the answer was, "I do not remember. I cannot swear." Assuming Mr. Surajmal was perfectly innocent what would be his answer? His answer would be "I did not do it." These were the materials before the writer of these two articles in the "Chronicle," and, the comments made therein were absolutely justifiable. All the comments were warranted by the proceedings in the suit. The only exception of importance was the reference made to a letter in the first article. Two men might not agree in the comments they made on the same subject; but the writer of these comments was competent to form his own opinion on the conduct of Mr. Surajmal as disclosed in the proceedings. His conduct would certainly be unprofessional in settling the suit over the head of another solicitor. There were ample materials before the writer to justify his comments. To find that justification the whole article should be considered. The abrupt termination of the suit was another matter that would justify the comments.

A LEGITIMATE COMMENT.

Counsel then quoted the sentence: "That Bhagwandas was the creature of Mr. Surajmal admits of little doubt in view of the circumstances revealed." That he contended was a comment, which was shown by the words. "In view of the circumstances revealed." Adverse inferences were justifiably deduced from the abrupt termination of the suit. The inference was natural that Shambuparsad was influenced by Mr. Surajmal and, therefore, the suit was allowed to be dismissed. The inference that Mr. Surajmal influenced Sumbuparsad to allow the suit to be dismissed would strike anyone with the idea that there must be a relationship between Sumbuparsad and Mr. Surajmal in that case which could only be the relationship of a nominee or a creature. That would not be an unfair inference to draw; but the writer of these articles did not say that that was the only inference to draw. He admitted the possibility of another inference. Counsel quoted the sentence in the article "That Mr. Surajmal should have thus been content to have the case withdrawn and the very ugly allegations against him left unrefuted," He said so far as that appeared to be a statement of fact, it was a legitimate deduction from the previous facts. He quoted 6, "Times" Law Reports, p. 137, O'Brien v. Lord Salisbury, the judgment in which said that a person was entitled in his comment to make a statement of fact if it could be reasonably deduced from other facts and circumstances preceding it.

His Lordship: What does "unrefuted" mean?

Mr. Bahadurji: To refute means to disprove. I have the reference here from Annandale's Dictionary. Refuted means not merely denied but disproved overthrown or proved to be false. The charge against Mr. Surajmal in the Bhagwandas case were not disproved or overthrown or proved to be false.

A CHARGE OF IMPROPER CONDUCT.

Replying to his Lordship Counsel said that the charge that the case was settled over the head of the other attorney was the meaning of Para 4 of the written statement. That Para was a charge of impropriety of conduct on the part of Surajmal. The writer of the articles might have used a different language to that used in the written statement but the facts were the same in both. If his Lordship took all the former paragraphs together, he would find that they certainly conveyed the imputation that Mr. Surajmal did settle the suit over the head of another Solicitor. That imputation was certainly conveyed in the fourth paragraph. All the deductions of the writer of the articles were from the facts of the case. Those were legitimate deductions from the facts of the case. All the facts stated were reasonable deductions from the facts in the case and the circumstances of the case. A critic sitting in judgment or a newspaper writer could express his opinion and that opinion would be his judgment; otherwise, the comment meant nothing. The writer of the article believed that the conduct of Mr. Surajmal, if the allegations were true, was not honourable and, therefore, he appealed to the authorities to investigate the matter further. The expression of opinion of a publicist was his judgment. The only question was whether the expression of opinion was made in proper language or whether it had exceeded the limits of proper language, whether it was an expression of opinion given fairly and honestly, and with a proper motive.

"ROUNDLY ALLEGED."

Counsel then referred to the second article The expression "roundly" in the phrase "roundly alleged" meant, according to Annandale's Dictionary," "openly," "boldly" "without reservation." As to the statement "paying his own cheque" if Mr. Surajmal had settled the suit over the head of another Solicitor, it would not add to the gravity of the charge if the writer also said that Mr. Surajmal had given his own cheque. Trifling inaccurarcies should be excused. A journalist was not expected to be infallible. (4 Foster and Finlay's Reports, p. 247. "Unanswered" meant again unrefuted. One could not "answer" an accusation merely by denying it. It must be refuted. "Unanswered" did not mean merely "unreplied" to or "undenied," but "unrefuted." To answer a charge is to meet it and dispose of it in argument or by evidence. The charges levelled against Mr. Surajmal remained unrefuted. In regard to Mr. Surajmal's inability to remember certain things in the witness-box and the reference to this in the article: it must be remembered that Mr. Surajmal was not an ordinary witness. He was an educated man, a graduate of the University of Bombay, and a solicitor practising for eight or nine years. His Lordship should read the articles not apart from the reported proceedings as to what the effect of the articles might be. The Court was asked to consider both the articles having regard to the various circumstances, facts and allegations that took place in Court. The object of the articles was to draw the attention of the authorities to the necessity of investigating further in the matter, and that object of the writer was perfectly manifest in the articles themselves. The writer of the articles had made fair comments for the purpose of drawing the attention of the authorities to the matter.

NO ULTERIOR MOTIVE

The question before his Lordship was whether these were fair comments. If they were not fair comments the Court should consider whether they had not been *bona fide*. The writer of the articles had no ulterior motive,—absolutely none whatever,—in making these comments. A futile attempt was made by Mr. Strangman, but there was no evidence to show that Mr. Horniman in writing these articles was influenced by any ulterior motives. His learned friend tried to connect Mr. Horniman with Nanabhoy, but that attempt failed absolutely. When Mr. Horniman read the proceedings in the suit he sent for Nanabhoy who brought him the papers. Beyond that Mr. Horniman had no connection with Nanabhoy. The evidence did not show that Mr. Horniman had any interest in harassing Mr. Surajmal. The attempt to connect Mr. Horniman with Nanabhoy had absolutely failed. Mr. Horniman did not know the antecedents of Nanabhoy, and there was no relationship between Mr. Horniman and Nanabhoy. A futile attempt was also made to connect Mr. Horniman with Dada. Mr. Horniman saw Dada only once and that was two months after the articles were written, in regard to a purely business transaction. There was no connection between Mr. Horniman and Dada. Therefore, his Lordship must come to the conclusion that if the defendants had transgressed the limits of fair comment, it was not because Mr. Horniman wanted to prejudice Mr. Surajmal in the eyes of the public. So far as any pain and distress to the mind of Mr. Surajmal went, that could not possibly happen, because Mr. Surajmal, had stated in the witness-box that his standard of professional etiquette would not allow him to feel mental pain or anxiety. Mr. Surajmal had said he would consider it a proper procedure to do what he was accused of doing, so that his Lordship, if he thought fair comment had been exceeded, should allow only nominal damages. In the case of journalists, the courts always took a more liberal view than in the case of libel between private individuals who slandered each other for the purpose of injuring their reputation. The Court, therefore, must not bestow on the defendants any severe penalty, if it decided that they had erred.

MR. STRANGMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Strangman then addressed the Court. He said he wished at the outset to state a few facts. A newspaper report was brought to Mr. Horniman on February 27. He knew from that report that Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshaw and Co. were the solicitors in the case but he did not send for anybody else but Nanabhoy, who was formerly a clerk of Surajmal and was on hostile terms with him as Mr. Horniman knew from the report of the case. Nanabhoy gave him the plaint, written statement and observations and the articles were based on these. Answering Mr. Bahadurji's point, he asked whether it was essential for him to prove malice on the part of the defendants. What was the meaning of "maliciously" there? That meant without just cause. Odgers had said that motive or intention was immaterial. Mr Strangman then proceeded to quote various authorities in support of his contention. They had nothing to do with malice, in this case. Coming to the question of fair comment he referred to the cases of Digby v. The Financial News (1907 in King's Bench), and Hunt v. Star Newspaper Co., (1908, King's Bench). The Court had to decide so far as the articles had contained comment, whether the comment was such as to be reasonably drawn from the facts before Mr. Horniman? The facts disclosed in the court were the facts disclosed in the observations. They had to consider what the defendant had before him when he wrote those articles. First of all there was the plaint, attached to which was a correspondence in which there were demands made for money, setting out the defendant's claim. There were two witnesses in the suit who said there was consideration for the promissory note. Surajmal had said when he was in the witness box that Nanabhoy had left his office and was on bad terms with him, and that the suit by Dada against him was withdrawn by him (Dada). With regard to the fact of going to Europe with Holkar and his mistress, there was nothing against Surajmal in that. The whole of the proceedings against Surajmal went against him in this way: that he did not remember whether he had drafted the notice which was sent to DeCunha by Dada

MR. DAVAR'S EXPLANATION.

At this stage Mr. Davar said that he had been asked both by Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Strangman to put the facts before the Court, regarding what occurred when Surajmal was cross-examined by him and regarding the circumstances under which he put the question about the draft notice to Surajmal. Mr. Nariman brought two briefs, one for him and another for Mr. Bahadurji, and he said that Mr. Vacha had got all the papers with regard to the suit, which he refused to show him. When Surajmal was in the witness box Mr. Bahadurji asked Mr. Vacha to produce the papers. Mr. Nariman knew nothing, or very little, about the case. When the speaker was cross-examining, the questions about Holkar's mistress came from the Judge and Surajmal said "I sent Nanabhoy Cowasji in charge of Holkar's females" Mr. Bahadurji had with him in his hand at the time two documents which Mr. Vacha had given him, and when Mr. Davar asked him about them, Mr. Bahadurji said that he was going through them. He turned to Mr. Vacha, who said "Ask him. He wont deny it" and on that he put the questions to Surajmal. Then he (Mr. Davar) told Mr. Nariman that it was no use going on at that rate and that he must get all the papers from Mr. Vacha the next day. At the next hearing, when he came into court, he was informed that the suit had been withdrawn. He had asked the questions to Surajmal on the fullest understanding that Mr. Vacha had the draft notice.

Continuing Mr. Strangman said. Mr. Vacha had said in the Court that Dada had given him no information as to the draft notice, and Mr. Vacha must have been mistaken when he gave those instructions. Mr. Strangman then dealt with the articles and commented on them. The fact that the suit was withdrawn on Monday did not mean that the written statement was true. But what was Mr. Horniman's attitude? He said "I identify myself with the statement." He said in addition to all this there was something behind this which had never come out at all. That was the position Mr. Horniman had taken up, and he still said that they were all proper inferences which he had drawn. They had the complete identification of Mr. Horniman with the statement of Dada. That was not fair comment. Mr. Horniman had taken everything Dada had said as true, and he then branded Surajmal as a dishonourable man.

Mr. Strangman had not finished when the court rose and the case was adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

At the share market to-day jutes again monopolised attention and met with a fairly strong inquiry. Alliance made a sensational rise to 600 and Lawrence, Kelvin and Delta all found supporters. In other directions there was nothing of interest to report. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Aldih 177, Kuardi 16/8, Lakurka 29/8, New Tetturya 9/14, 10/2.

Jute:—Alliance ord 572 to 600 Auckland ord 248, 249, Belvedere ord 386, 387, Budge Budge ord 453, 455, Clive ord 157, 158, 159, 160, Clive 6 per cent prefs 102, Dalhousie ord 322, 323, 326, Delta ord 440, 441, Empire ord 50/4, Fort William ord 171 to 175, Hoogly ord 290, Gondalpara ord 606 to 613, Kamarhatty ord 398, 399, Kinnison ord 630, Lawrence ord 313 to 323, Northbrook ord 36/8, 36/12, Soorah ord 191, 192, Standard ord 383, Union ord 482 to 490.

Tea:—Eastern Terai 17/8, 17/12, Grob prefs 128.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co. 96, Ganges Rope 224, 225, Triton Insurance 39/8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79/12 to Rs. 79/8 and small lots were done at Rs. 79/10 to Rs. 79/14.

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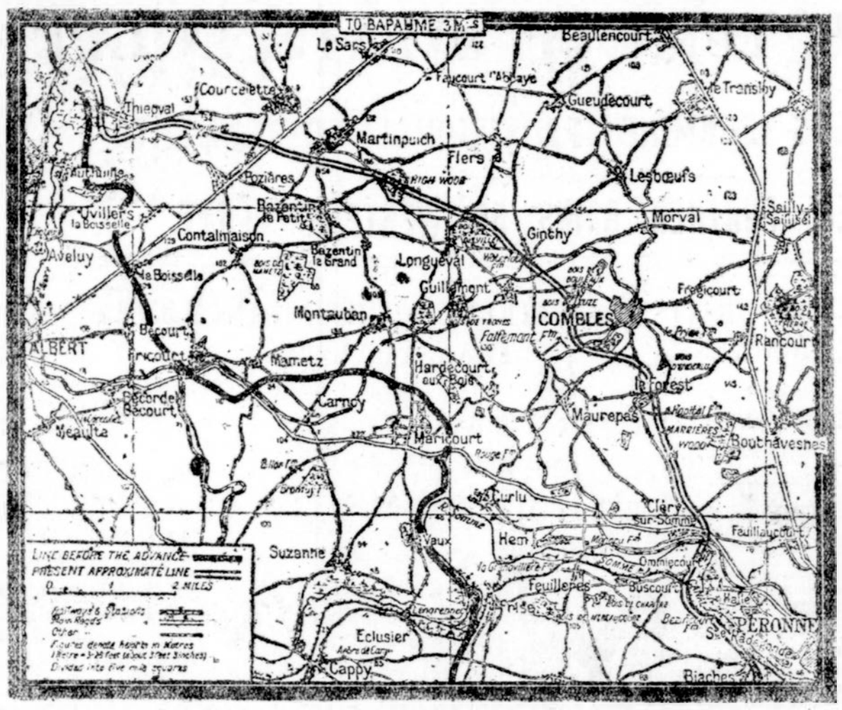
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

THE ALLIED PUSH ON THE SOMME.



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THE THICK BLACK LINE INDICATES THE ALLIED POSITIONS BEFORE THE OFFENSIVE BEGAN ON JULY 1. THE ALLIED LINE NOW RUNS FROM THIEPVAL TO COURCELETTE, GUEUDECOURT, LESBOEUFS, MORVAL, FREGICOURT. RANCOURT, BOUCHAVESNES AND BICHES.

A PATRIOTIC PAGEANT.

STRIKING ENTERTAINMENT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

It is seldom that an entertainment organised and carried out by amateurs achieves such a measure of success as that which distinguished the "Grand Patriotic Pageant" given at the Excelsior Theatre last night in aid of the Indo-British Institution. One does not attend amateur performances as a rule with any great zest or return from them highly elated. Too often their sole claim to interest lies in the novelty of witnessing the efforts in public entertainment of one's personal friends, and unless these are bad enough to be really enjoyable, the whole thing is an atrocious bore. There was nothing of this sort about last night's entertainment, which was original, attractive and varied enough to provide real entertainment and afford genuine pleasure; more than this it reached a high level of artistic merit that reflected high credit on the chief organiser, Mrs. E. V. Watson, who has a real talent for the designing, setting and dressing of tableaux, one of the most difficult stage arts to achieve.

Some of the tableaux shown last night, have been performed on previous occasions; those for instance of "The Jutland Battle" "Lovers, Old and New," but others, we think are new. Of these "The Spirit of France." "Fame" and the illustrations of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam were the most striking. There is neither time nor space to describe them in detail, but it must be said that these living pictures are far above the level of the ordinary exhibition of the kind. They are really artistic and completely beautiful both in design and their representation by the ladies and gentlemen who took part in them who are too numerous, however, to mention individually, though an exception must be made in the case of little Miss Joan Binning and littler Miss Janet Edwardes, two charming little girls who posed and acted as prettily as they looked. The final tableau, or rather pageant, was "Britannia and her Allies." Here in a splendidly-arranged picture were Britannia and representatives of India and the Dominions in female form. They were joined in turn by the British possessions, the jewels of the British Crowns, and finally by the Allies, the last tableau representing Belgium tied to the Hunnish wheel, with Britannia surrounded by the Allies handing to her succour. In the hands of a less talented person than Mrs. Watson this might and probably would have been *banale*. Mrs. Watson and her helpers made of it a really brilliant and artistic pageant which excited not only admiration but genuine emotion.

Those taking part in this were:—

Britannia, Mrs. G. McCausland; England, Mrs. Bowgie; Scotland, Mrs. Williamson; Ireland, Mrs. Hojel, Wales, Mrs. Fisher; Australia Mrs. Jamieson; New Zealand, Miss Barclay; Tasmania, Miss Stringfellow; Canada, Mrs. Dutton; South Africa, Miss Ferrera Nicholson; India, Mrs. P. S. Talyarkhan; Miss R Petit; and Miss T. Latif.

The British Possessions were represented by the Cathedral High School Troup Boy Scouts.

Pacific Islands, Miss Ablett; Burmah, Miss B. Commissariat; Egypt, Mrs. Binning, Miss P. Kanga; and Miss L. S. Talyarkhan; Cyprus, Miss Joan Binning; Newfoundland, Master Jack Battersby Parks; Jamaica Miss Phyllis Soundy; Scilly Isles, Miss Janet Edwardes.

The Jewels of the British Crown.—Diamonds, Mrs. Dickson; Opals, Mrs. O. G. Edwardes; Emerald, Mrs. H. P. Dastur; Turquise, Mrs. Bernado; Rubies, Miss Kothari; Pearls, Miss D. Ablett; Topaz, Mrs. S. N. Towell.

Allies.—France, Miss Phyllys Street; Russia, Mrs. T. Moore; Italy, Mrs. Baird; Portugal, Mrs. Harris; Serbia, Mrs. Campbell; Montenegro, Mrs. Kelly; Rumania, Mrs. B. Lang.

The tableaux, were interspersed with songs by Miss Barclay and Mrs. D. B. Binning,—the latter in excellent voice and deservedly encored.—a violin solo, very finely played by Mrs. Brock and a dance by that dainty and clever *danseuse* Miss Patricia O'Connor. There were also an exhibition of physical drill by the children of the Indo-British Institution very smartly performed,—especially the girls' club-swinging. Dr. Faulkner was of great assistance at the piano and also composed the appropriate if unpretentious music for the fantasy "A Dream in Dreamland." Mr. McGrath sang Liza Lehmann's "Moon of My Delight" for the Omar Khayyam tableau very pleasingly.

The entertainment is to be repeated tonight.

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SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., hereby beg to notify the Patrons of the Taj Mahal Hotel that it has ceased to be a War Hospital since 16th September 1916, from which date it is re-opened for the public.

TO THE HOUSEWIFE:—

Discard uncouth, unhealthy ways,
So sloven, smelly, sooty, slow,
Damp coal in these uncertain days,
Or unwilling timber's fickle glow.

To save in time and save in wealth,
To cook with ease and cooking love,
Use BOSS for comfort, BOSS for health,
The simple, silent, safest stove.

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New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

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Consulting Physician:—
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BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HOUSE FOR PERFUMERY,

SOAPS AND TOILETTE REQUISITES.

Up-country order V.P.P.

HORNBY ROW, FORT.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Sept. 28.*)

Messrs. R. H. Haslam, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, and V. V. Kalyanpurkar, Subordinate Judge, Satara, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 5th September, 1916.

With effect from the date of retirement of Mr. A. E. Stanyon, pending further orders, Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Surajlal Thatti to be substantive *pro tem.* First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. G. L. Steele to be substantive *pro tem* Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. F. DeSouza to be substantive *pro tem* Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. G. R. Holland to act as Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, District Deputy Collector, Satara, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 5th September 1916.

Mr. P. C. Patil, Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from 13th September 1916.

Mr. J. B. Knight, Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. C. Patil.

Mr. C. Clifford to act as Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind vice Mr. P. Phillipowsky, retiring.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., acted as a Junior Collector but did duty as Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, and as Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for the period from 12th to 30th April, 1916, and he also acted as a Junior Collector but did duty as Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for the period from 1st May to 6th June, 1916.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, and Salsette Development Officer, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 1st October, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for seven days.

Mr. A. R. Bennett, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 3rd to the 23rd August 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. M. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st October, 1916.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton Dyer, Mechanical Engineer to Government, to act as Agricultural Engineer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Schutte.

Commander T. H. H. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, to act as Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander Henley, who has been granted leave on full pay for thirty days.

Commander G. N. Forteath, Royal Indian Marine, to be Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, substantive *pro tem.*, with effect from the 12th September, 1916.

Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted one month and fifteen days' privilege leave with effect from the 1st October, 1916.

The Rev. C. R. Ryall, on reversion to civil duty, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay.

The Rev. J. F. Smith, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral for duty in War Hospitals.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Miller, Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Krishnalal Surajram Vakil to act as Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

During the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Mr. F. W. Marrs to act as Director of Public Instruction.

Mr Anandrao Sadashiv Dalvi to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Rev. A. P. G. Maunsell is appointed Honorary Chaplain, to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance Department.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons:—

Mr. Nathan Elijah, L. M. & S.; Mr. John Baptist Rodrigues, L.M. & S.; Mr. Dinanath Narayan Gore, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Hyacinth Pascal DeSouza, L.M. & S.; Mr. Aloysius Xavier Pereira, L.M. & S.; Mr. M. Subbiah, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Nawroji Jamshedji Bandorawalla, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Yeshwant Prabhakar Gupte, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Vallabhdas Dhanji Mehta, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Jayantilal Chakubhar Bhat, L.M. & S.; Thakorram Mansukhram Vakil, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Nilkant Laxman Ranade, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Vithal Shivram Sovani, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Burjor Framji Khambatta, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Gajanan Yeshwant Benkar, L.M. & S.; Mr. Dattatraya Mangesh Moolky, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Nariman Navrosji Cooper, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Asudomal Topandas Shroff, M.B., B.S.; Mr. Shivshankar Vithalji Trivedi, L.M. & S.; and Mr. Ardeshir Byramji Mistri, L.M. & S.

Bombay Volnteer Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Gordon Shorrock to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st September, 1916.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Hubert Evans Hills Pratt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 17th August 1916.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. John Lawrence Lopes, who was appointed Sub-Inspector for the Northern Sub-Division of the Bombay City to resign his appointment with effect from the 8th August, 1916.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Larkana, vice Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. W. A. Simcox, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 23rd September 1916 in the forenoon.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., received charge of the Assistant Collector, Northern Division, Kaira, in addition to his own duties on the 22nd September, 1916 in the afternoon.

Mr. P. S. Mellor, Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay, (a) is appointed liquidator of hostile firms in the Presidency for the purposes of section 175 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as applied by the said Order; and (b) may exercise any of the powers specified in section 179 of the said Act, as so applied without the sanction or intervention of Government (section 180.)

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. B. Blackwell, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. B. G. Bowles, East Kents.
Capt. N. W. Broughton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. W. B. Catto, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Clark, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. R. C. S. Gaddum, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. Gardner, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Capt., F. E. Goodrich, Flying Corps.
Capt. R. D. A. Harvey, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Humphreys, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. N. W. G. Jackson, Northants.
Second-Lieut. N. Kemp, Lanc Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. H. McVicker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. D. J. Petrie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. L. R. Reade, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. D. G. Taylor, Manchesters.
Captain H. P. Worcester, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. L. Roberts, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut. A. L. Morgan, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. Allen, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. W. Beadel, Royal Rifles.
Capt. L. A. Blackett, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Cardew, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. Charsley, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. H. K. Coates, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Collins, Sussex.
Lieut. S. Cooper, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Davis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. C. Dickens, Welsh Guards.
Colonel A. Eardley-Wilmot, Field Artillery.
Capt. F. G. Fison, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Fyffe, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Godley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. V. Godwin, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. A. P. R. Hains, Connaughts
Capt. N. Hall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Helmsing, East Yorks.
Lieut. A. G. Holloway, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Holme, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Howard, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Jackson, Lanc Fusiliers
Lieut. J. B. Jones, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. L. King, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Lee, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. F. Lynch, Liverpools.
Lieut. A. Mckenzie, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Marshall, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. A. Martin, West Yorks.
Lieut. A. Maw, Manchesters.
Major H. N. Milnes, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. C. Munro, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. T. H. E. Murray, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. J. O'Farrell, Munsters.
Lieut. B. Peatfield, Londons.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Pegum, Munsters.
Second-Lieut. B. A. Pidgeon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Pugh, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut. D. L. Reed Sherwoods.
Lieut. H. T. Rise, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Robin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T. S. Scarisbrick, Gloucesters
Second-Lieut. F. E. Silk, Welsh Regimen
Second-Lieut. A. Smith, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. W. J. D. Sneddon, Rova Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Smiebel, Manchesters
Capt. H. F. O. Thwaites, Engineers
Second-Lieut. G. E. Thompson Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Toogood, Norfolks
Second-Lieut. A. M. Weber-Brown, Sussex
Capt. G. H. Wighton, East Surreys
Second-Lieut. H. V. Worrall, Lanc Fusiliers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. H. G. Clarke, Northamptons.

MISSING.

Lieut. L. R. Briggs, Londons.
Second-Lieut. S. A. H. Codd, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. D. K. Cooper, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Elson, Middlesex
Second-Lieut. G. B. J. Firbank, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. Godfrey, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Y. Saxby, Middlesex
Second-Lieut. L. G. H. Vernon, Welsh Fusiliers.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut. H. L. C. Aked, West Yorks.

LOSS OF THE ZAIDA.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The following are the Naval casualties the result of the loss of his Majesty's Yacht Zaida in the Gulf of Alexandrietta:—

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander Samuel R. Crabtree, Reserve.
Lieut. Sidney Nicholson, Reserve.
Assistant Paymaster W. Hugh Dunlop, Reserve.

MISSING, FEARED LOST.

Sub-Lieut. Edwin Griffiths, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut. Robert Thirlwerl Engineer, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut. W. Frederick Stone, Reserve.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

MR. WILSON'S VIEWS.

In a speech delivered on Aug. 22, Mr. Wilson formally accepted the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. He defended his policies at home and abroad. In foreign affairs (he said) Americans had been neutral, not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the politics of Europe, and because we had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war, but because also it was manifestly our duty to prevent, if it were possible, the indefinite extension of the fires of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and to seek to serve mankind by reserving our strength and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow when peace will have to build its house anew.

There must be just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organisation of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interest of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that, whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life, must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted to secure this end.

Mr. Wilson intimated broadly America will stand ready, eager to play the role allotted to the greatest neutral country.

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Anything sent will be a direct contribution to the War Fund.

We appeal to you on behalf of our soldiers at the front to give and give quickly.

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Real Egyptian Cigarettes

NATURELLE Rs. 3-8 per 100

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Depot, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Let us explain how you can own and drive a real car—a light weight, inexpensive car—a car in which you will feel an honest, wholesome pride.

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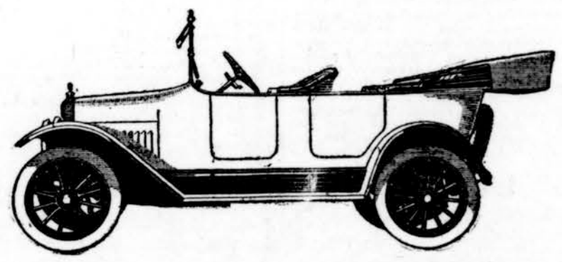

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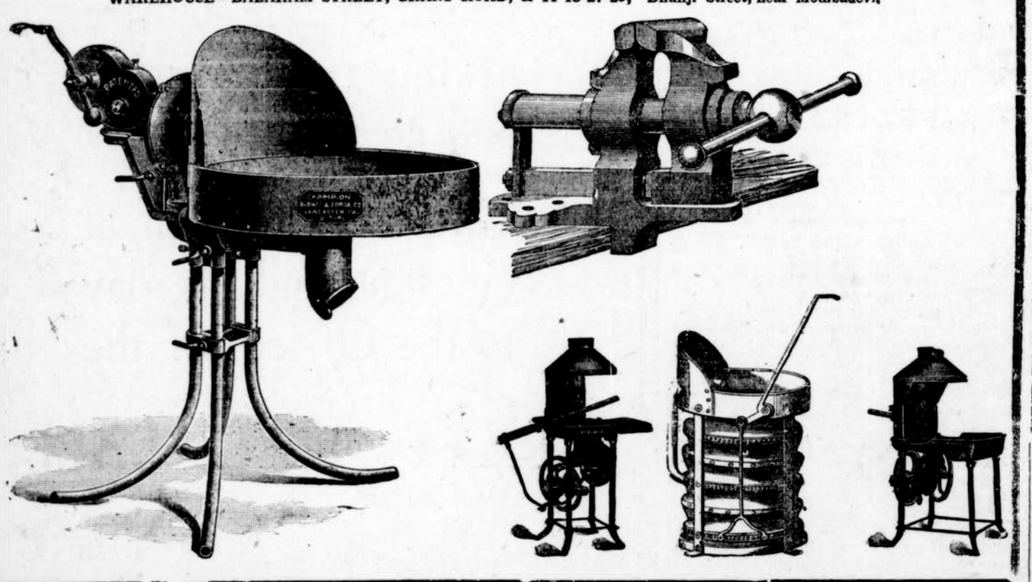

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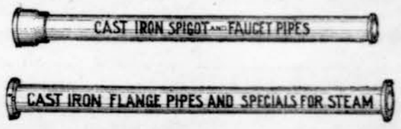

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